FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

The Iranian War Information Headquarters announced Iran's decision to halt retaliatory attacks on Iraq due to the latter's discontinuation of attacks on Iranian civilian and industrial areas 14-15 September, IRNA reported. Nevertheless, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told the Iraqi people in a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio that Iraq will retaliate with "accuracy, vehemence, and firmness" for missile and artillery attacks by the Iranians and for "their killing of prisoners." However, while noting "your roaring slogans demanding immediate retaliation and revenge," he asked the people to "please leave the timing and method of retaliation to us." Iraq must use its capability rationally and exercise self-restraint and patience, he said, and it must take worldwide public opinion into consideration when making military decisions. He also maintained that the majority of Iranians want an end to the war, adding that Iraqi military policy must therefore promote this tendency and avoid inflaming the situation.

As for military developments, an Iranian military statement cited by IRNA announced that Iranian forces advanced northwest of Mehran early 16 September, capturing a "strategic" height that overlooks the Iraqi towns of Zurbatiyah and Badrah and taking 50 prisoners. Iraqi planes hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast the previous morning, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Israel

Reporting on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Jerusalem radio said the Americans and Israelis agree on conditions which will make it very difficult for the USSR to join an international conference on the Mideast problem. Under these circumstances, it is doubtful whether the idea which was supposed to lead to a breakthrough in the political process will materialize, the radio added. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Peres acknowledged that his support for an international conference is a "tactical move, both in order to return the ball to the Soviet court and in order to show the Arabs what the real limitations are." As for the results of his meeting with President Ronald Reagan, Peres said his requests in the economic sphere were favorably answered, the radio noted.

Lebanese Terrorism in France

Both the "Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" and the "Supporters of Right and Freedom" claimed responsibility for the 15 September bomb attack at the Paris police headquarters, Paris radio reported, noting that the latter group exhorted the former "not to exploit the efforts of others."

Pakistan

Pakistan and the PRC signed an agreement for bilateral cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Karachi radio disclosed in a report on the foreign minister's visit to Beijing. The agreement makes clear that this cooperation will be solely for peaceful purposes and is not aimed at producing any explosive device, the radio added, noting the foreign minister's statement that Pakistan "does not want to develop or acquire a nuclear weapon."

Sudan

Two people were killed and 34 were injured when demonstrators clashed with security forces in the Darfur Province town of Nyala 13 September, SUNA reported. The armed forces intervened after a peaceful student protest against "exorbitant" commodity price increases degenerated into riots during which demonstrators stoned the local military governor and set fire to houses and shops.

Libyan Oil Production

Libya will begin producing and exporting oil from offshore fields by the end of 1987, Tripoli radio reported, noting that a large drilling and production platform is being erected in the sea at Al-Buri oilfield, 25 km north west of Tripoli.

Mideast Diplomatic Developments

Turkey — The chief of the Soviet General Staff held talks in Ankara with the defense minister and other Turkish military officials, Ankara radio reported.

Syria — SANA noted that President Hafiz al-Asad received visiting Hungarian President Pal Losonczi.

PDRY — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme Council Presidium, issued decrees providing for the appointment of 12 ambassadors, Aden radio announced.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes carried out three raids on jetties and loading facilities at Khark Island 16 September, disrupting Iranian repair work and hitting an oil tanker docking at the island, the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. A military spokesman cited by INA denied an Iranian claim that four Iraqi planes were shot down over Khark, asserting that all Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base. An Iraqi spokesman also denied Iran's claim to have launched an attack in the central sector near Mehran, asserting that Iran has begun inventing "fictitious battles," according to INA. For Iran's part, IRNA stated that an Iraqi warplane was shot down over the Gulf 17 September while attempting to attack an Iranian frigate.

In another development, KUNA cited a Kuwaiti official announcement that a Kuwaiti oil tanker was attacked by a warship off the northern Saudi port of Ra's al-Khafji the evening of 16 September. The tanker was hit by two missiles, which caused a fire in one of the rear storage holds.

Assassination of Soviet Diplomat in Pakistan

Pakistani leaders expressed "deep shock" over the assassination of a Soviet military attache in Islamabad, Karachi radio reported, noting that the diplomat was shot dead by a "deranged" person with a history of mental illness. The assassin, who is under arrest, had been trying to obtain a visa to go to the Soviet Union.

Statements on Paris Terrorism

The Libyan People's Bureau in Paris issued a statement condemning the recent terrorist attacks in the French capital and denouncing "tendentious attempts led by circles outside France" to implicate Libya in these actions, JANA reported. In Beirut, the "Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners" issued a communique threatening further violence including an attack on the wall surrounding the French presidential palace, according to AFP.

Lebanon

U.S. Hostages — The Islamic Jihad group issued a statement urging the American people to act in order to achieve a "happy end" to the plight of U.S. hostages in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The statement accused President Ronald Reagan of pursuing a "deceitful" policy in which he is concerned for U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff but not for the U.S. hostages, AFP noted.

The agency also carried the text of an accompanying letter, purportedly written by hostage David Jacobsen but couch- ed in poor English, which said the hostages are sick and in a bad psychological state.

Birri Criticism of Dialogue — The Christian leaders "only pretended to be seeking agreement" and "wanted to go backward," Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri maintained in a statement reported by Voice of National Resistance radio after the latest dialogue committee meeting in Beirut. Birri said his side had tried to find "conciliatory formulas" but in light of the Christian attitude "we insisted that the dialogue be suspended." Nevertheless, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced that the committee will meet again 23 September, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Israel

The Justice Ministry is investigating claims that Arab prisoners in the occupied territories are being tortured, Jerusalem radio disclosed, noting that the allegations were made in an Amnesty International report. Amnesty's charges that Israeli interrogators have supervised torture by the Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) were strongly denied by Uri Lubrani, the Defense Ministry coordinator on Lebanon, who said the ASL's jail at Al-Khiyyam is the sole responsibility of the ASL and its commander.

Tunisia

Tunis radio reported President Habib Bourguiba's decision to appoint new chiefs for the air force and the military security service.

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KUWAIT

Minister Confirms Tanker Hit in Gulf 16 Sep

LD170829 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0704 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Sep (KUNA) — Faysal al-Khalid, Kuwaiti minister of trade and industry and acting oil minister, announced here today that a Kuwaiti oil tanker was attacked last night by a naval vessel east of [word indistinct] Al-Khafji, south of Kuwait in Arabian Gulf waters. The attack set one of the tanker's rear storage compartments on fire. Al-Khalid told KUNA that at 2215 yesterday local time, 1915 GMT, the Kuwaiti oil tanker *Fintas*, capacity 290,000 metric tons, was attacked by a naval vessel 35 miles east of Ra'd al-Khalfji. Two missiles were fired on the tanker causing a fire in one of the rear storage holds. He reaffirmed that the competent authorities are now making every effort to bring the situation under control. Al-Khalid said none of the tanker's crew was hurt, thank God.

PDRY

KUNA Cites Statement by Former Leader to UAE Paper

LD171030 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0924 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Sep (KUNA) — Former PDRY President Ali Nasir Muhammad has said the opportunities for peaceful dialogue leading to the realization of comprehensive national harmony in Aden still exist. In a statement to the Al-Shariqah paper *Al-Khalij* to be published tomorrow he said: "It is inevitable that a comprehensive review and self-criticism will be made." He added: "We are not refugees in the northern part of Yemen, but live in part of our country." He also declared his appreciation for the stances taken by YAR President 'Ali Abdullah Salih, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Ethiopian President Mengistu.

Interior Minister Leaves for Visit to Soviet Union

EA161710 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister, and minister of the interior, left for Moscow this morning for a visit to the friendly USSR that will last several days.

In a statement to the *Aden News Agency*, Brother al-Siyayli said that during his visit to the USSR he will exchange views with the comrades in the Soviet Interior Ministry on various issues and experiences, as well as on the current political situation in the region and in the Middle East. We shall also profit by the experience of the Soviet comrades in developing the people's police force in our country, he said.

The brother interior minister also said his visit to Moscow is a continuation of the visit made by the prime minister and will be followed by other visits by party and state leaders to the USSR, confirming the depth of internationalist and struggle relations that link the two parties, the CPSU and the YSP, and the two peoples and governments of our two friendly countries.

Brother al-Siyayli added that he will be paying similar visits to Sofia and Prague within the framework of the bilateral relations that link us to people's Bulgaria and socialist Czechoslovakia on the basis of internationalist and struggle solidarity between the peoples of the socialist community as well as between the YSP and the parties of those two countries. [passage omitted]

Nu'man Interviewed on Economy, Foreign Policy

JN120757 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 10 Sep 86 p 27

[Interview with Dr Yasin Sa'd Nu'man, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, by 'Adnan al-Rashid in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Rashid] How do you evaluate the economic situation in the PDRY? Is the economic policy programmed methodologically, in a manner that makes it subject to accountability at the end of the period fixed for it?

[Nu'man] The PDRY economy is run and developed according to medium-term development plans, generally 5-year plans. These plans are divided into annual plans whose implementation within the fixed time is supervised by review bodies. [passage omitted]

[Al-Rashid] How do you estimate Aden's economic and military debts?

[Nu'man] Our debts are not large enough to cause anxiety. What is important in this regard is that these debts were used for their right purposes. We do not exaggerate if we say that every loan we obtained was used for its purpose, whether the economy or social services. This is confirmed by international organizations' documents. [passage omitted]

[Al-Rashid] Are there trade agreements between Aden and Tehran to provide the PDRY with Iranian oil?

[Nu'man] After British Petroleum abandoned the Aden refinery in 1977 under the illusion that we could not run it, we did our best to operate the refinery. We repaired and modernized parts of it and contacted many fraternal friendly countries offering to refine their crude at the Aden refinery, which has a capacity of approximately 80 million metric tons. Iran was one of the countries with which we signed an agreement to refine part of its oil in Aden.

[Al-Rashid] Is this oil still flowing despite the Gulf war?

[Nu'man] We faced some difficulties this year. Nevertheless, we affirm that the refinery services are open for all brothers and friends.

[Al-Rashid] Why are steps for unity between the two parts of Yemen not moving quickly, as this is important for both countries, for the Arab nation, and for the security of the Red Sea?

[Nu'man] what do you mean by quickly? Unity is the fate and destiny of the entire Yemeni people. We have made firm steps along this road reinforced by our people's desire to fulfill this great hope. The position on Yemeni unity should be principled and based on the objective conditions to achieve this unity. Therefore, we believe the meetings held by the unity committees, the ministerial committee, and the Supreme Yemeni Council, and their follow-up of the steps adopted earlier according to the Cairo, Tripoli, and Kuwait agreements are a continuation of these efforts for unity.

[Al-Rashid] What is your government's attitude toward the restoration of relations with Egypt and Egypt's return to the Arab League?

[Nu'man] The attitude toward relations with Egypt was adopted unanimously at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad following the Camp David agreement. Any evaluation of the situation at present should be viewed within this framework.

[Al-Rashid] Recent Yemeni events made political observers say that the Soviet Embassy in Aden had a role in the Yemeni decision during those events. How true is this?

[Nu'man] What decision do you mean? Do you mean the party's decision to confront the plot? If that is what you mean, then let me say that the party's decision to confront the plot stemmed from its absolute faith in the soundness of its options, policy, and the path of its social development. Had this not been the source of its power, the party would not have been able to foil the plot, which was planned and implemented in a treacherous and sizable manner. The Soviet stand toward confrontation of any foreign interference stemmed from the soundness of its policy against the imperialist ambitions in the region. This stand is greatly appreciated by our party and people.

[Al-Rashid] Does the stalemate continue to persist in your relations with Iraq and is there a possibility of activating them?

[Nu'man] There is nothing to support your assessment of relations with Iraq as stalemated. We view our relations with Iraqas relations between brothers. We are always seeking to maintain these relations on a level that fulfills the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

[Al-Rashid] Is the PDRY-Ethiopian-Libyan alliance still maintaining its previous framework and trend or will it be reconsidered in the light of the changes and developments that took place in the region and the conflict among world powers?

[Nu'man] Ethiopia is a country with which we have historical relations that were entrenched within the course of struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialist ambitions in the region. Therefore, the tripartite agreement aimed to enhance our peoples' struggle in this direction. An increase in imperialist plotting against our peoples at present as confirmed by the U.S. military attack on Libya and the continuous threats against the Jamahiriyah and other free countries requires a further enhancement of militant solidarity with the region's peoples in defense of their freedom and sovereignty.

[Al-Rashid] What is your government's stand regarding the U.S. aggression and continuous threats against Libya?

[Nu'man] We did not only condemn the aggression, but also announced our readiness to stand alongside the Libyan people with all of our capabilities. We do not want to speak in detail about our stand, but we want to emphasize that the aims of U.S. imperialism, which seeks to humiliate peoples, will continue to be a source of trouble for peace in this area. The peace- loving forces should pool their efforts and powers to confront this and rob U.S. imperialism of the chance to turn this area into a zone of constant tension as it did in several parts of the world.

MENA Reports Mubarak Interview With ABC

NC160922 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2130 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stated that an ample share of his discussion with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Alexandria was devoted to the Palestinian issue in view of the fact that it lies at the heart of the Middle East conflict.

In an interview with the hosts of ABC's "Good Morning America" program broadcast today, President Mubarak said that we must work together with the United States, Israel, the Arabs, and the Palestinians to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian question. This will help us to avoid several other problems in the region and in the world as a whole. Although Mr Peres' short visit lasted only 24 hours, President Mubarak nevertheless noted that it was marked by continuous work, productive discussion, and the achievement of some progress. Such a major issue, he added, cannot be resolved overnight or during a single meeting. We must continue our contacts in order to find a solution.

Touching on the Egyptian-Israeli agreement to refer the Tabah issue to arbitration, President Mubarak affirmed that this is a very good achievement crowning 18 months of negotiations.

Responding to two questions on the outcome of his meeting with Shim'on Peres with regard to the Palestinian issue, the president said: There is a good understanding and agreement on the need for an international conference without [word indistinct], as well as on a preparatory committee for such a meeting.

The president added: We discussed Palestinian representation [at the conference] within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. This will take time. There will be contacts with Jordan's King Husayn. In this regard, the president referred to a difference of views which cannot be discussed until a just solution has been reached.

Replying to a question on the participation of the PLO and the Soviet Union in any such international conference, President Mubarak stated that there is agreement in principle to include the five permanent UN Security Council member-states in the conference. He noted that we have no objection to Soviet participation, adding that there are a few points under discussion on this matter.

The president continued: As for PLO participation, the problem lies in its recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The president said that he had discussed this matter with King Husayn with the intent of achieving a proper formula which includes PLO recognition of these resolutions. However, he noted that this takes some time.

Commenting on the declaration of 1987 as the year of peace negotiations, President Mubarak stated: We must resolve the issue of Palestinian representation and recognition of UN Security Council resolutions before the end of this year to ensure the PLO will be clearly represented in the framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

President Mubarak added: We are sincerely working for a solution to this matter with King Husayn and the PLO, and I am optimistic. The minute we resolve this issue, peace negotiations will begin next year.

Commenting on the situation after Yitzhaq Shamir becomes prime minister next October, President Mubarak said: We are dealing with Israel as a state. There is no difference between Peres and Shamir. The Israeli Labor Alignment may show flexibility one time, while the Likud bloc led by Shamir will be flexible at another. In this regard, the president noted that the peace accord was signed when the Likud bloc was in control.

The president asserted that the United States is a full partner in peace negotiation in the region. He expressed his belief that it is vital for Washington to establish peace in the Middle East.

Regarding the message he would like to address to the Israeli public, President Mubarak said that peace is crucial, not only for Egypt and Israel, but for the region and world as a whole. Such a peace would protect the world against many things, particularly terrorism.

Numayri Extradition Hearing Postponed Until 4 Nov

NC162153 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1315 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) — The State Council's Administrative Court held a session today and decided to postpone the hearing of the extradition case against former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri until 4 November. The delay is due to the fact that the state commissioner's office has not yet prepared its report on the matter.

Today's proceedings were attended by several lawyers from the Sudanese Justice Ministry, the Egyptian Bar Association, and the Egyptian Government's Litigation Department. The Sudanese attorney general was also present.

The Sudanese Justice Ministry had filed a petition with this court demanding the suspension of the decision classifying former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri a political refugee in Egypt.

Lutfi, Sri Lankan Minister Reach Trade Accord

NC161247 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1100 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with Ronnie de Mel, Sri Lankan minister of finance and planning, today. They discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation, placing particular emphasis on the establishment of a balance of trade.

During this meeting, it was agreed that Egypt would export cotton, steel, aluminium, and chemicals to Sri Lanka in exchange for importing Sri Lankan tea.

Developments in the Middle East situation were also discussed at this meeting, which was attended by supply minister Dr Naji

Shatlah. The Sri Lankan minister reiterated his country's support for Palestinian rights and for Egypt's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

AL-AKHBAR Analyzes Mubarak-Peres Summit Results

PM161440 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
14 Sep 86 p 5

[Editorial: "The Palestinian Question and the Mubarak-Peres Meeting"]

[Text] We can honestly say the Egyptian-Israeli summit conference between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, concluded the day before yesterday, succeeded in fulfilling a most important point related to boosting the peace process. That is reflected in Peres' declaration that he, meaning Israel, specifically agrees to the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East, which is what Egypt and the Arab states have repeatedly called for. Another point that can be regarded as one of the achievements of that meeting, held after a long period of frozen Egyptian-Israeli relations, is Peres' announcement that Israel is committed to work for a settlement of the Palestinian question. That, without doubt, is considered to be a recognition of the Palestinian people and their rights. Abba Eban, Israeli delegation member and chairman of the Knesset's Defense and National Security Committee, perhaps confirmed this when he said that the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue will continue intensively and that the main point of the dialogue will be the Palestinian question, not bilateral relations.

The meeting, held in accordance with Egypt's prior conditions — the most important being settlement of the Tabah dispute through international arbitration — highlighted many significant points which deserve discussion and analysis. The most significant point is without doubt Egypt's adherence to its declared principles, particularly the one stressing the need for a solution to the Palestinian problem as being the core of the Middle East conflict, especially since there are no problems left between Egypt and Israel after the Tabah dispute has been referred to international arbitration. Egypt has seized the opportunity of this meeting to raise the Palestinian question as the basis in the search for a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East.

A second point is that Egypt has succeeded in making Israel agree to an international peace conference on the Middle East and even to initiate executive steps through discussion of the formation of a preparatory committee for such a conference. In so doing it has laid the most important basis for the negotiation process with a view to ending the deadlock. The other parties should now move to support the Egyptian efforts, whose sole aim is to establish peace and stability and end tension, violence, and disputes in this part of the world.

We believe the Arab states should abandon their silence and move effectively toward a unified stand and common strategy stating what they want and how it can be achieved through negotiations with international participation by means of an international conference. This is the only way to regain the lost Arab rights and liberate the occupied Arab territories. The Arabs undoubtedly know this. As for the slogan-mongers and the screaming heroes, they have squandered a lot and we fear they might squander even more.

One final point. Some people imagine that Shim'on Peres' ability to act will end as soon as he hands the premiership over to Yitzhaq Shamir, his partner in the coalition government. This, in our view, is not true because Peres will still be deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Furthermore, since the commitments he made to the summit conference were made by him in his capacity as prime minister, we believe that he will be more enthusiastic to implement them when he becomes deputy prime minister and foreign minister because peace requires goodwill more than anything else.

Communique No 2365: Air Force Raids Khark Island

JN161441 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1402 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Communique No 2365 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 September 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Like a drowning man who clutches at straws, the Iranian enemy once again returned to Khark Island, trying to repair its facilities, exploit what remained of its jetties, and carry out repairs. Their hopes were once again defeated because Iraq's eyes, which are always open, scan the battlefield. At 1335 [0935 GMT], 1340, and 1420 today, our destroyer planes, piloted by our brave eagles, carried out a series of surprise, lightning, and daring raids against the island's jetties and loading facilities. Our eagles, thanks to meticulous planning and an excellent and courageous performance, penetrated the enemy's defenses, destroying part of them, and reached their targets. They accurately fired their missiles at these targets, transforming the jetties into rubble to prevent the enemy from repairing them. An oil tanker docked there was also hit. Our eagles then safely returned with their planes to the homeland, proud of their achievements and bringing new tidings of victory to their unique leader and their great people.

We tell the Iranian rulers: You could have dispensed with all this had you given up your trend of aggression which only brought you to the brink of disaster. Whatever you do, hammers will be pounding your heads and no supplies will pass which could help you in pursuing the war and the odious aggression. May God bless our Air Force which brings good tidings on the wings of its planes — commander, officers, eagles, and other ranks. Long live the people, the leader, and the Armed Forces. God is great. ignominy to the evil clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General command, 16 September 1986

Military Spokesman Denies 4 Planes Shot Down

JN161801 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1750 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has rebutted Iranian claims of shooting down four Iraqi planes. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi military spokesman said all the Iraqi fighter planes which carried out their duties safely returned to base. The spokesman challenged the Iranian rulers [words indistinct] any plane. He added these Iranian claims call for ridicule in view of he lies they contain, thus showing the state of moral collapse of the Iranian rulers as they are unable to confront [words indistinct].

Zambian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Talks

JN161429 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1245 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Sep (INA) — Delegations from the Iraqi National Assembly and the Zambian National Assembly began talks here today. Dr Sa'un Hammadi, RCC member and National Assembly speaker, headed the Iraqi delegation to the talks and Zambian National Assembly Speaker Robinson Nabulyato led the Zambian delegation. Dr Sa'dun Hammadi delivered a speech welcoming the Zambian delegation visiting Iraq to become familiar with Iraq's achievements in all walks of life. He then reviewed the democratic and development process in Iraq and its enhancement despite the war of aggression the Iranian regime is waging.

Nabulyato praised the peace principles contained in President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers and praised Iraq's achievements and development. He also expressed appreciation for Iraq's stands in international fora and in promoting bilateral relations.

The two sides discussed issues pertaining to developing cooperation in the parliamentary sphere and exchanging information and visits.

The Iraqi delegation included Baha' al-Din Ahmad, National Assembly deputy speaker, and Assembly Secretary 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Razzaq. The Zambian delegation includes (C.T. Kak), minister of state for works and supply, and several Zambian National Assembly members.

Al-Rifa'i Views Alexandria Summit

JN170925 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Amman — Jordan on Tuesday firmly rejected Israel's preconditions for peace talks, reaffirming the need for Soviet participation in all efforts for Middle East peace and said the kingdom would not take part in a tripartite meeting with Egypt and Israel.

In a luncheon meeting with Arab and foreign journalists accredited in Jordan, and held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i reaffirmed Jordan's stand that an international conference with the participation of all parties involved in the Middle East conflict and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council was the best means to achieve a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

The prime minister's statement was the first official Jordanian reaction to the summit meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. A joint statement issued after the meeting said Egypt and Israel pledged efforts towards "solving the Palestinian question in all its aspects." Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres told reporters later that they had to agree on a preparatory committee for an international conference, but they did not specify the nature of the committee.

Mr. al-Rifa'i said Jordan was unaware of any details of the Alexandria summit or the purported agreement on a preparatory committee. However, the prime minister reiterated Jordan's stand that an international conference with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council was the only means through which a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem could be achieved. "We insist that the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) participate in the conference," Mr. Al-Rifa'i said. "We do not believe that a settlement is possible without the participation of the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in peace negotiations."

The prime minister strongly attacked Israel's preconditions for the Jewish state's attendance at the proposed conference. Israel rejects the participation of the PLO in the conference and demands that the Soviet Union should be allowed a role only if Moscow resumes diplomatic relations with the Jewish state and allows more Soviet Jews to emigrate.

"Soviet participation (in an international conference on the Middle East) is a must." Mr. al-Rifa'i said. "There will be no international conference, called an international conference. without the Soviet Union," he said and indirectly chided the U.S. for endorsing the Israeli demand for insisting on Soviet diplomatic recognition. Israel had "no right to dictate preconditions for peace talks," he said, pointing out that on the other side, the U.S. did not recognise the PLO — "a major party who has the largest role to play in efforts to solve the Palestinian problem."

"It appears to be a matter of picking and choosing parties to negotiate with," Mr. Al-Rifa'i said. "In that case, I am sure that the Arab parties have a lot to say about some of the possible Israeli negotiators." He did not elaborate but appeared to be referring to Israeli politicians with terrorist backgrounds and the PLO's contacts with leaders of moderate Israeli groups.

The Israeli goal, Mr. al-Rifa'i said, appeared to be a tripartite meeting of leaders of Jordan, Egypt and Israel. "Jordan has made its stand very clear and will never attend such a meeting," he said.

The prime minister also categorically rejected the idea of a tripartite Jordanian-Egyptian-Israeli preparatory committee. "Under no circumstances whatsoever would Jordan participate in such a committee," he said.

Replying to a question on the "preparatory committee" that Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres said they agreed on, Mr. Rifa'i said: "We do not know what has been suggested or what the preparatory committee is supposed to do ... there have been several ideas floating around."

When pressed further, Mr. al-Rifa'i said he personally thought that the suggested committee was along the lines of a Franco-Soviet proposal put forward in July during a visit to Moscow by French President Francois Mitterrand.

However, the precise nature of the preparatory committee referred to by Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres "is still a puzzle to us," Mr. al-Rifa'i said.

Mr. al-Rifa'i said he had no plans to visit Egypt to discuss the results of the Alexandria summit. Nor were there any plans for any Egyptian official to visit Amman to brief the Jordanian leadership, he said. However, he added, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid had phoned him recently to discuss "another issue and then I was very briefly informed of the results of the Alexandria talks."

Mr. al-Rifa'i brushed aside a question about whether there were moves to "normalise relations" between Jordan and the PLO after the Kingdom decided in February this year to break off political coordination with the leadership of the organisation. "Jordan, like all Arab countries, recognises the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," he said. "There has been no change in Jordan's stand and therefore there has never been a need for moves to 'normalise' relations, which have always been normal."

Jordan's differences were with the leadership of the PLO, and not the organisation, he explained.

Despite the break-off in political coordination betwen Jordan and the PLO, Mr. al-Rifa'i said, the Feb. 11, 1985, agreement between the Kingdom and the organisation was "still operative." He said there was no need to find a new formula or basis for Jordan-plo relations "since the basis agreed upon (as outlined in the Feb. 11 accord) was never implemented."

In reply to a question on a recent statement issued in Prague by three PLO factions, including Fatah, that the Feb. 11 agreement was no longer operative, Mr. al-Rifa'i pointed out that the agreement was signed between the leadership of the PLO and the Jordanian government. Therefore, Mr. al-Rifa'i said, Jordan did

not attach any significance to the prague statement since the PLO executive committee was not a party to it.

On the presence in Amman of 'Atallah 'Atallah (Abu al-Za'im), a former aide to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and former intelligence chief of Fatah, and reports that he had opened "offices" in Amman, Mr. al-Rifa'i said: "I am not aware of any such offices. He ('Atallah) is a Jordanian citizen and he has every right to stay in the country. As far as I know he has not violated any Jordanian laws or undermined the country's national security."

He added that there had been an incident in which one of 'Atallah's men entered the Fatah office in Amman and fired into the air. "The man was arrested and tried. He is now serving a jail sentence," the prime minister said.

In reply to a question on Jordan's efforts to reconcile differences between Syria and Iraq, Mr. al-Rifa'i said the efforts were continuing.

However, he rejected a suggestion that Jordan was "mediating" between the two countries. "Jordan is only trying to bring about an atmosphere where the two countries' governments could meet to discuss their differences," he said. He added that Jordan remained hopeful that its efforts to initiate a Syrian- Iraqi dialogue would be fruitful. He did not elaborate.

Replying to a question on reported moves to reopen branches of Jordanian Banks in the occupied West Bank, Mr. al-Rifa'i said that the Jordanian government had been moving towards this goal since the 1967 war when all branches of Jordanian banks in the occupied territories were closed down.

Answering a specific question on plans by the Cairo-Amman Bank to reopen its branch in Nabulus, Mr. al-Rifa'i said the government welcomed the initiative and "all similar steps" by other banks, provided that the reopened branches are directly tied to their Jordanian head-offices and work under the supervision and regulations put forward by the Central Bank of Jordan.

"Our efforts to reopen branches of Jordanian banks in the occupied territories have been continuing since 1967 because of their necessity," said the prime minister, revealing that American pressures on Israel had succeeded in "getting permission" for Amman-based banks to reopen their branches in the occupied territories.

He added that Israel's positive response to U.S. pressures was because of the current efforts by the U.S. to upgrade the living conditions of people living under the Israeli occupation and because of Israel's need to improve its image as a democracy.

Asked whether a planned international meeting here in November was aimed at securing financial assistance for Jordan's development projects for the West Bank as included in the five-year plan, Mr. al-Rifa'i said the planned conference will cover "development projects for both the east and West Banks of Jordan."

The meeting, he said, was "as much for the East Bank as for the West Bank."

"The meeting is not a pledging conference, but is to explain both plans to potential donors and organisations interested in development," said Mr. al-Rifa'i. The majority of funds for both development schemes are expected to come from the U.S., the European Community, Japan and Arab countries as well as international, Arab and Muslim funds, he said.

"I am always hopeful," said Mr. al-Rifa'i conceding that Jordan's ability to implement West and East Bank development schemes depended to a large extent on the Kingdom's ability to raise funds.

Mr. al-Rifa'i brushed aside a question whether the Kingdom's relationship with the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation would be affected if Jordan failed to secure the funds needed to finance West Bank and Gaza development schemes.

"We have been closely coordinating with West Bank and Gaza Strip mayors and members of Parliament on the contents of the plan and its financial prospects," he said. "West Bank and Gaza Strip leaders and Parliamentarians appreciate our position and are aware of the difficulties facing us and therefore they have outlined their priorities."

Mr. al-Rifa'i questioned why no negative remarks were made by the PLO on Jordan's support for the occupied Arab territories when Jordan was coordinating political moves with the PLO.

"Jordan is by no means trying to compete with the PLO on winning support of the Palestinian people," Mr. al-Rifa'i said emphasising that Jordan's main reason for supporting the Palestinians under occupation was to improve their quality of life and to strengthen their steadfastness against Israeli policies.

Mr. al-Rifa'i said Jordan had no plans to appoint new West Bank mayors but that it welcomed such steps.

"Is it not better to appoint Arab mayors to occupied Arab cities to serve the citizens than having Israeli offices administrating some of these municipalities?" Mr. al-Rifa'i asked.

Mr. al-Rifa'i said the recent government measures to facilitate the crossing of Palestinian citizens to and from the east and West Bank were part of the Kingdom's policy since 1967.

"We have constantly been facilitating the crossing of people in order to strengthen their steadfastness and to maintain their family links," he added.

Mr al-Rifa'i announced that the Kingdom was granting temporary Jordanian passports to Gazans living in Jordan, a step similar to Jordan's recent decision to allow Gazans to own land and real estate in the country.

"So far, the Ministry of Interior has issued a number of temporary passports to a large number of Gazans living here," said Mr. al-Rifa'i.

Asked what Jordan thought of a public opinion poll recently released in the West Bank, Mr. al-Rifa'i said: "We do not give much importance to the poll since it did not represent the views of the majority of the people living in the occupied West Bank."

The opinion poll, carried out in August, showed overwhelming support among the Palestinians for the PLO and its chairman. The poll was conducted by Palestinian researcher Dr. Muhammad Shadid of the Al-Najah University in Nabulus and jointly sponsored by the Palestinian newspaper *Al-Fajr*, the Australian Broadcasting Company and the American daily newspaper *News-sday* to assess Palestinian political loyalties and preferences based on questions put to 1,000 Palestinians.

Mr. al-Rifa'i, describing the idea of polls as a "Western notion and not an Arab trend," said the views expressed in the West Bank poll did not reflect the opinion of the majority of the Palestinians living in the West bank and Gaza Strip.

He cited the main reasons for his assessment as:

—*Al-Fajr* is not an independent daily Arabic newspaper.

—People polled were students from one university (Al-Najah).

—The survey did not include people from the area's rural and urban regions.

—Statistics could always be interpreted in many different ways.

On Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's recent statement to the Iraqi people following an Iranian missile attack on Baghdad, Mr. al-Rifa'i said: "It is Iraq's legitimate right to hit back at Iran."

The prime minister voiced the Kingdom's total support for the Aug. 2 Iraqi proposal for an end to the war and said: "We view the continuation of the Gulf war as a serious catastrophe."

Asked about His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab emirates, the prime minister said that the King "Continues his visits whenever they are convenient and the (King's) contacts with these countries are for coordination of policies."

Answering a question on whether Jordan had made up its mind on choosing arms suppliers, Mr. al-Rifa'i said: "Once we know who will pay our bill we will know from were we will be getting our supplies."

On Jordan's economic front, Mr. al-Rifa'i said "the state of economy is sound but we have budgetary problems."

"There is a need to differentiate between economic issues and budgetary problems," he explained. He pointed out that there was a sharp decline in Arab aid to Jordan. Jordan had, however, managed to increase exports and expatriate remittances has been steady, he said. Inflation rate in the country was nearly zero, he said.

In reply to a question, the prime minister said Jordan was buying oil from Saudi Arabia and Iraq. While the Kingdom was paying international prices for oil bought from Saudi Arabia, payment for Iraqi oil was linked to bilateral trade and barter agreements, he said.

On Jordan's exploration for oil, he said the Kingdom was negotiating with "seven or nine oil companies which have shown interest in prospecting for oil in Jordan."

On the local scene, Mr. al-Rifa'i denied a suggestion that a total of 55 per cent of Jordan's total university seats were taken away by students who had royal or government scholarship as those who were accepted as exceptional cases.

"We are trying as much as possible to give all social stratas a chance for higher education, and not to give certain students advantage over others in terms of university enrollment," he said.

He explained that the government was studying plans to establish a private university in the Kingdom and that it was coordinating its efforts with members and organisations from the private sector who have expressed their desire to take part in the process.

The prime minister said there was a need for reevaluating the whole higher education process and policy in the Kingdom.

The prime minister's meeting with journalists was the latest in a series of the "Monday press circle" briefings organised by the Department of Press and Publications of the Ministry of Information. Tuesday's event was originally slated for Monday but was put forward due to a previous engagement of the prime minister.

At the outset of the meeting, Department of Press and Publications Director Musa Kilani introduced the journalists to the prime minister and expressed appreciation and thanks for his participation in the meeting. In a short statement, Mr. Kilani recalled that the newly introduced "Monday press circles" had contributed considerably towards clarifying a number of issues to the media and establishing rapport between journalists and officials.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Rejects Peres-Shultz Proposals

JN161150 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Israeli Conference for Peace !!!"]

[Text] The Israeli proposal on the concept of an international conference for peace in the Middle East which was announced by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is within the framework of the delusive proposals whose contents and details are meant to obscure their objective of containing and destroying the idea of a Middle East peace conference.

At a time when Peres speaks about an international conference, the preconditions he and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz set following their talks in Washington yesterday reveal the nature of the conference Peres wants and which the U.S. Administration is thinking about. The two sides rule out any effective USSR role in the peace process and set as a condition Moscow's

resumption of relations with the Zionist entity and the tackling of what Israel describes as the issue of Jews in the USSR.

The two sides also stress the method of direct negotiations which will lead to peace, and that the UN auspices for the peace conference means direct negotiations. If we add to this the rejection by Shamir, who will take over the Israeli Government in a month's time, of the concept of an international conference, considering it to be against Israeli interests, we can see the sort of conference Peres wants and also the fate of the international conference idea as a whole.

Calling for direct negotiations and setting preconditions for any serious action to achieve a comprehensive and a just settlement in the region is calling for dealing unilaterally with the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict and for excluding the effective international sides which can seriously and objectively contribute to realizing peace and averting the threat of conflagration in the Middle East.

The call for a preparatory committee for holding an international conference aims to create a secondary issue to waste and destroy the foundation of the concept of an international conference.

We believe Peres' visit to the United States and the attempts to formulate a joint U.S.-Israeli political concept on the Middle East are aimed at confronting the coming USSR-U.S. summit with intransigence and rejection of a comprehensive solution to the region's conflict. If this is achieved within the declared framework, then it will inevitably be a setback for the issue of just peace in this part of the world.

Release of Hostages Expected 'This Month'

JN161953 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Damascus — Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday they expect that the foreigners who were kidnapped in Lebanon will be released this month. These sources expect that the issue of foreign hostages in Lebanon will return to the limelight in the next few days because continuing contacts to reach an agreement on a comprehensive deal for their release in stages have greatly progressed. Under this agreement the hostages will be released on the basis of their nationality. The U.S. hostages will be released in the final stage.

Al-Ittihad has learned that several Arab and foreign capitals participated in arranging this deal and that Richard Murphy's visit to Damascus had something to do with the current contacts on reaching an agreement which will satisfy all parties, including the commutation of sentences by several countries of several Lebanese citizens.

Correction to Islamic Jihad Appeal to U.S. Public

The following correction to the item headlined "Islamic Jihad Appeals to U.S. Public on Hostages" and subheaded "Accuses Reagan of Deceit," published in the 16 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT on page G 1, is supplied from Paris AFP at 1134 GMT on 16 September: Paragraph eight, lines three and four, read...(the sister of Terry Anderson) and we want...(correcting name)

Birri Calls for Suspension of Dialogue

NC151346 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Immediately after the Government Dialogue Committee meeting, attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, made a statement. He described what is happening as a dish of pebbles which has not yet cooked [from a Muhammadan saying, meaning a measure intended to pacify].

In his lengthy statement, Minister Birri said: We have tried to prove our credibility since this cosmetic dialogue first began. The only purpose of this dialogue is prevarication. Nonetheless, we were eager to go ahead although they [the Christians] only pretended to be seeking agreement. We wanted to see what the outcome would be. Therefore, we expressed our readiness and actually attended the committee meetings. Despite all the rumors, they know as well as we do that we supported every effort to achieve rapprochement, particularly because the issue of the south is threatening Lebanon as a whole. All Lebanon, particularly the south, has a real interest in an accord.

Minister Birri added: It has become clear after the various sessions that the intention is to agree on what has already been agreed upon and differ on everything where agreement still needs to be reached. Despite the propaganda truce, the draft national charter of former Prime Minister Al-Huss, which was actually produced by all of us, has been leaked. Former President Sham'un admitted at today's session that he leaked the draft, that he discussed it after leaking it, and that he had given his final answer to it.

Minister Birri went on: As a national and Islamic party, we tried to show great flexibility at today's session, at a time when shells were being fired from the eastern area into the western area. Nothing was acceptable [to the Christians]they only wanted to go backward. The Geneva conference established Lebanon's Arab identity and affiliation: they now want to backtrack on these words. The president of the republic announced distinguished relations with Syria in his Army Day speech: They now want to go back on this. The Lebanese Constitution, God bless the souls of the dead, provided for the temporary application of sectarianism in public appointments: What they want now is to establish sectarianism in all fields. Participation to them means a mere distribution of posts, in which all power would be retained in their hands and only the responsibilities would be shared. They want some to have all the rights and others to have the responsibilities. They consider the question of justice as a detail not to be included in the charter. They see anything which will result in domination as one of the main principles with which to crown the charter.

Minister Birri further said: Despite this, we tried to find conciliatory formulas so that the dialogue could continue. However, former President Sham'un left the meeting at 1130 today without so much as a by-your-leave. In view of this attitude, we insisted that the dialogue be suspended, at least for a considerable period. The dish of pebbles has not yet cooked. It is not a matter of semantics, about Arabism or relations with Syria. The issue goes further than this. They know it and we know it and here lies the problem.

UN's Aime Arrives in East Beirut for Talks

NC161023 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A helicopter carrying U.N. Director of Special Political Affairs Jean-Claude Aime landed at Al-Yarzi [in East Beirut] at 1040 this morning. He was accompanied by the UNIFIL assistant commander for political affairs. He will hold talks with various Lebanese leaders on UNIFIL conditions in southern Lebanon.

Army Protection Promised for UNIFIL

NC170858 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 17 (AFP) — Lebanon has accepted a U.N. request for an army battalion to protect the embattled U.N. force in southern Lebanon, while noting it would need Israeli approval, an informed source said here Wednesday.

Israel retains influence in the south, in a "security zone" near the border manned by an Israeli-equipped Christian militia, the south Lebanon army.

Five U.N. soldiers have been killed and 24 injured in violence since August 11, when a series of attacks by armed militia began.

The Shia Moslem group Amal, backing the U.N. presence, urged major support for a protest strike being held in the southern city of Tyre Wednesday.

Amal official Dawud Dawud said Amal "fiercely opposed" those who attacked UNIFIL. The pro-Iranian Hizballah group opposes U.N. Security Council resolution 425 which created the U.N. force in 1978.

Lebanese police in Tyre said Amal had also begun night patrols in a bid to stop attacks on UNIFIL.

Three anti-tank rockets were fired Tuesday at French troops at nearby Bafliyah, 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Beirut, a U.N. source said.

There were no injuries, but heavy automatic fire was heard five minutes later, which police said was probably between Amal and a rival militia.

The U.N. request on behalf of UNIFIL — the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon — was made by Assistant Secretary-General Marrack Goulding during a visit here on 8 [September], the informed source said. His visit was aimed at increased security.

More UNIFIL Posts Vacated

NC170423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Swedish Major (Daj Lirang) told reporters yesterday in Al-Naqurah that the French UNIFIL contingent has vacated some of its posts after being subjected to several attacks. However, he refused to disclose either the number or location of these posts.

3 Soviet 'Experts' Reportedly Killed

NC161645 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Reports say Soviet experts stationed alongside Syrian forces in Upper al-Matn have left for Al-Biqa' and Damascus following the death of three of them. They were killed when their post was destroyed by a 155-mm artillery shell during fighting between the Lebanese Army and the Syrian forces and their allies in Upper al-Matn.

The same reports also say resentment prevails among the Syrian forces in the area, especially following the arrest of some officers and soldiers while on leave in Syria.

Syrian Officer Reported Killed in W. Beirut

NC161242 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, the body of Jamal al-'Ali, a first lieutenant in Syrian intelligence, was taken to Syria during the night. He was killed in West Beirut.

These reports say that very early on Sunday morning, an Amal-Syrian intelligence group raided an apartment in the Al-Mullah area, Mahhalat al-Zarif, near Al-Atibba' hospital [in West Beirut]. Five officials of the Islamic Unification Movement and an Iranian lived in this apartment. During the raid, as the building was being surrounded, someone opened fire at a person who was watching the Amal-Syrian intelligence group from behind a window. A clash immediately ensued and continued till the morning. Two floors of the surrounded building were damaged by fire. Syrian officer Jamal al-'Ali was killed and two Syrian soldiers, one of whom is called 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abdu, were wounded. They are both being treated at the American University Hospital.

Two Amal members were killed. One of them was Hasan Matar. Finally, the group succeeded in detaining four of the Islamic Unification Movement officials after the fifth one had been killed. They were taken to Amal barracks under the control of Haj Fakhri. The Hasan Matar group attacked the barracks, however, kidnapped the four persons, and fled with them to an unknown destination before being detained by Syrian intelligence.

Al-Asad, Hungary's Losonczi Continue Talks

JN161201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, resumed their talks at 1100 today, in the presence of the official delegation accompanying the guest president, and Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Yasin Rajjuh, minister of information; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy; Dr Mahmud al-Kurdi, minister of agriculture; Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of planning; and Dia' al-Din Fattal, assistant foreign minister.

President al-Asad and President Pal Losonczi resumed their talks at a closed meeting which began at 1230 today. The talks dealt with issues related to bilateral cooperation in all fields, the situation in the region, recent developments, and the current international situation.

Losonczi Reiterates Support

JN161814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife, accompanied by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister and head of the honor escort, and his wife, visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah at 1700 today. Comrade Hassan al-Saqqah, Al-Qunaytirah governor; Comrade Sami al-Salih, Al-Qunaytirah Ba'th Party branch secretary; members of the Ba'th Party branch command; the director of police of Al-Qunaytirah; and members of the executive office of local administration in the province welcomed them at the entrance of the city.

During a short rest at the governor's office, Al-Qunaytirah Governor Hassan al-Saqqah delivered a short speech welcoming President Losonczi and his accompanying delegation and praising the relations of friendship between Syria and Hungary.

President Losonczi delivered a speech reiterating that Hungary and the socialist bloc countries support Syria and the Arab nation in their struggle against Zionism and U.S. imperialism. He said Hungary condemned the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation from the beginning, had severed diplomatic relations with Israel, and would not resume diplomatic relations until the reasons for the severance of relations are removed.

Economic Talks Held

JN161514 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Economic talks were held between the SAR and the Hungarian People's Republic this morning. During this session, a review of economic cooperation and trade between the two friendly countries took place within the framework of the visit to Syria by Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, economy and foreign trade minister; Eng Kamil al-Baba, electricity minister; Muhammad Saraqbi, assistant economy minister; and Mustafa al-Bitar, chief of the International Relations Department at the Economy Ministry.

On the Hungarian side the talks were attended by Jeno Vancsa, agriculture and food minister; (Otto Herkner), deputy foreign trade minister; Szekacs, director general of Tesco; (Mehart), director of the Foreign Trade Ministry; and (Dodoyish), economic adviser at the Hungarian Embassy in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr al-'Imadi noted the importance of such meetings in reinforcing and developing friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly regarding economic cooperation and trade. He also noted the need to activate and strengthen these relations in the interests of both friendly countries.

The economy minister reviewed developments in the economy and the establishment of economic, industrial, developmental, and trade projects, as well as other projects achieved under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to reinforce Syria's role and steadfastness in political and economic fields to achieve a society of progress and socialism.

On his part, Jeno Vancsa praised the economic and trade relations between Syria and Hungary, noting his country's readiness to develop cooperation in economics, science and technology, and electricity, as well as fruitful and useful cooperation for the removal of all difficulties and obstacles obstructing this cooperation.

The two sides then reviewed all aspects of economic and trade cooperation and discussed issues of mutual interest related to cooperation in the areas of trade, science and technology, and electricity, as well as ways to increase this cooperation in various other fields and to activate trade between the two friendly countries.

Talas Receives Military Delegation

JN161342 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, Hungarian deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, and his accompanying delegation at noon today. The meeting was attended by General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces. During the meeting, the two sides discussed developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Syrian and Hungarian peoples and armies.

AL-BA'TH on Relations With Hungary

JN160916 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Syrian-Hungarian Friendship is Taking New Steps," *Al-Ba'th* says: On the road of joint cooperation to serve the causes of peace, freedom, and resistance to imperialist hegemony, the visit to Syria by Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, comes at a good time to deepen the bases of joint struggle between the two friendly countries, to enhance the principles of peace, and to support the national liberation movements that work toward achieving freedom and both political and economic independence for their peoples throughout the world.

The paper adds: During the past years, Syrian-Hungarian relations have witnessed increasing developments and promotion in a wide range of fields of cooperation and understanding based on firm bases of friendship and mutual respect under the historical leaderships of struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, and the comrades in the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The paper adds: While Syria is waging a difficult battle to build intrinsic power and enhance its developmental and defensive capabilities for the sake of the battle of liberating the land and achieving just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, it finds itself supported and backed by Hungary and friendly socialist bloc countries in general. Within this framework, Syria is always working to open horizons for firm relations with the Hungarian people and their socialist leadership to increase joint bilateral cooperation in the national interests ofthe two friendly nations.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Syria emphasizes the need to cooperate with the friendly countries of the socialist block that support ourstand toward the overall U.S. activities in the Middle East, which aim to liquidate and obliterate Arab rights in favor of Israel.

Cypriot, Ba'th Parties Hold First Round of Talks

JN151647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — The first round of talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Mut'ib Shinan, member of the National Command, and the Cypriot Socialist EDEK Party delegation led by Comrade Takis Khatzidhimitriou was held at the National Command building this morning. During this session, they discussed relations between the two parties and ways to bolster them to further their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Shinan explained the views of the party and the revolution on the current Arab issues. He stressed Syria's principled, firm stands in confronting the plots and schemes of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and their agents. He also affirmed that our people in Syria under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic, confront these schemes, like the treasonous Camp David accords, as well as their results, including the meeting between the Moroccan king and the Zionist enemy's prime minister on Moroccan territory. Comrade Shinan also affirmed Syria's stand by the side of the Cypriot people to preserve the unity of Cyprus and not harm its sovereignty, independence, and freedom, as well as to implement the UN resolutions pertaining to the Cyprus issue.

For his part, Comrade Khatzidhimitriou affirmed that his party and the Cypriot people stand by the side of the Arab people in their struggle against Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy and in confronting the imperialist onslaught against the Arab homeland as well as for the sake of liberating all occupied Arab territories and securing the Palestinian Arab people's national rights to their and homeland.

Iranian Delegation to Damascus Fair Arrives

LD131642 Tehran IRNA in English 1325 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, Sept. 13, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Director General Br. Arastu, heading a delegation arrived here Friday to take part in the Damascus International Fair. The Iranian delegation during its four-day visit will discuss economic and trade relations with Syrian officials.

Reply Planned to Amnesty International Charges

NC161551 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, Sept 16 (AFP) — Israel said Tuesday that it would respond — after examination — to charges by the human rights group Amnesty International that Arab prisoners had been tortured in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as in Israeli-controlled areas of south Lebanon.

Spokesmen at the Justice and Foreign Ministries refused to comment, however, on similar charges that prisoners had been tortured at Al-Khiyam Prison in the security zone set up by Israel in southern Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Israeli-backed south Lebanon army (SLA) militia which controls the security zone rejected the charge and said that visits by relatives were regularly organized with the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

"This proves that we have nothing to hide," the SLA spokesman said.

He acknowledged that the ICRC, Amnesty International, and the press were not allowed to visit Al-Khiyam.

He refused to comment on Amnesty's claim that the prisoners were tortured in the presence of Israeli officials, stressing that Al-Khiyam was "directed by Lebanese for the Lebanese."

Amnesty International had earlier called in London for a full enquiry into the torture complaints by former prisoners, mainly Palestinians.

Amnesty said it was now publicising appeals it had already made directly to Israeli authorities, so far without success, to set up independent investigations and make the results public.[passage omitted]

Defense Ministry Denial

TA161859 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The Justice Ministry is investigating claims that Arab prisoners in the territories are being tortured. Ministry officials today held a meeting to discuss the allegations following a report from Amnesty International which said that in addition to the territories there was also Israeli involvement in torture carried out in Lebanese detention camps run by the army of southern Lebanon (ASL).That charge was today strongly denied by the Defense Ministry's Uri Lubrani who said such allegations were untrue and slanderous. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] Amnesty International says it has received a steady flow of complaints from former inmates of prisons in the territories and detention camps in south Lebanon. The London-based human rights organization says those who were detained in the Lebanese camps, particularly the Al-Khiyam prison, charged that Israeli interrogators supervised army of southern Lebanon men as they gave prisoners electric shocks and beatings.

Amnesty also says there are serious cases of abuse in the territories, and cites the case of 'Adnan Mansur Ghanim who was held in a Gaza prison for 3 months before being deported to Jordan this February. Ghanim had previously spent more than 17 years behind bars after being convicted of terrorist activity. He was released in May 1985, as part of the Ahmad Jibril prisoner exchange, but by December the same year he was back in jail, suspected once again of terrorism. He says that while in prison he was repeatedly beaten, given ice-cold showers, and deprived of sleep. The Justice Ministry says it is looking into Ghanim's case and is surprised that Amnesty has gone to the press at this stage. The ministry says that for years it has had a section dealing exclusively with Amnesty's complaints, and in the past has always supplied detailed responses to the organization's queries.

As regards the charges of Israeli involvement in the south Lebanese camps, the ministry says that is beyond its jurisdiction and question should be addressed to the Ministry of Defense. Uri Lubrani, the Defense Ministry's coordinator on Lebanon, strongly denied any Israeli participation in torture at Al-Khiyam. He told REUTER news agency that the allegations were totally wrong, untrue and slanderous. Lubrani said conditions at the camp compared favorably with other prisons in Lebanon but that Israel had nothing to do with the jail which, he says, is the sole responsibility of the ASL and its commander, Antoine Lahd. [end recording]

Lubrani Discusses Situation in Southern Lebanon

TA170733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Interview with Coordinator of Government Activities in southern Lebanon Uri Lubrani by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Lubrani] First of all, the attacks are really against the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] because it is the ASL that is the dominant force patrolling the area and looking after routine security. The ASL serves as a target for attempts by all sorts of attackers to undermine security in this area. On the one hand, we certainly have the Hizballah phenomenon in various guises. We also have other organizations, including Amal, which is in a situation such that it must compete with the Hizballah in attacks. We are aware of this fact and I think the ASL certainly is in a situation in which it can cope with this as well as the other phenomena.

[Tal] Recently there has been a noticeable trend of terrorists acting in broad daylight. They are acting with much greater daring and it also appears they are receiving much greater cooperation from the inhabitants near the security strip. Do you, perhaps, think that at some stage it will be necessary to expand the security strip in order to resolve this problem?

[Lubrani] I do not believe it will be necessary to expand the security zone. I think that if this situation does continue, I am sure answers will be found to it. The IDF is not alone. The ASL

is also in a situation in which it can do much more and cause much more damage north of the security zone than it is at present. We are very far from exhausting all the measures we have before a scorched earth policy must be taken.

[Tal] Mr Lubrani, a debate is to be held in the UN General Assembly about extending the UNIFIL mandate. This is under the shadow of the French threat to withdraw its force from UNIFIL, and maybe other countries will join it. What would really happen if UNIFIL is withdrawn from southern Lebanon? Would it be such a great catastrophe?

[Lubrani] Personally, I think UNIFIL does make a contribution. It is hard for me to evaluate this contribution. It certainly does not make the absolute contribution necessary for us to safeguard the northern border's security. This is also our official position when people come to talk with us about the possibility of moving UNIFIL to the international border and a concession of the security zone, ASL activity, and the IDF backing for the ASL. But what will happen if there is no UNIFIL there? I think the IDF has plans and will cope with this problem and I do not think there is any need for concern in such an event. Not that any of us would be wild about such a change, but I do not think we should see it as a catastrophe.

Soviets Increase Intelligence Activities Off Coast

TA160721 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Alex Fishman]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has stepped up its intelligence and listening systems off the Israeli coast. This follows fears by Libya and Syria of an Israeli-U.S. military action in response to the terrorist attacks in Karachi and Istanbul.

Over the past few days Israeli observers have noticed two Soviet intelligence ships sailing off Israel's northern coast. As a rule only one Soviet ship sails off the Israeli coast.

When tension increases in the Middle East, the Soviets are in the habit of bringing in more vessels, in addition to the permanently stationed intelligence ship. For instance, more than a month ago the Russians increased listening activities from the sea for several days, following movements of Syrian forces in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Rabin Meeting with Soviet Envoy Reported

TA160941 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpt] On Friday Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin met with the Soviet Ambassador to Washington Yuriy Dubinin in the presence of Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne, but the Soviets asked that the meeting not to be publicized.

In accordance with the Soviets' request, only "half a meeting" was publicized, that is, between Ambassador Rosenne and his Soviet counterpart. According to sources in New York, the meeting was agreed on long in advance.

Yesterday in a conversation in Los Angeles, Rabin's spokesman, Eytan Haber, denied that a meeting had been held between Rabin and Dubinin. He said: "That is an old story; we already denied it on Friday, after Dubinin entered Rabin's hotel and went to the bar. We are now denying that a meeting was held between Rabin and Husayn."

Despite the denial, sources in New York have said the meeting was indeed held and, among other things, the problem of the international conference on peace in the Middle East was discussed during it. [passage omitted]

Levi 'Firmly' Opposed to International Conference

TA161626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Construction and Housing Minister David Levi is firmly opposed to the convening of an international conference. In a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar he said that such a conference is unnecessary, makes it difficult for the government to function, increases the lack of credibility, and embarasses the United States. Minister Levi participated in a cornerstone-laying ceremony for a new settlement, Giv'at Ela, not far from Nazareth. In the first stage 200 families will live in the new settlement; in the second stage they will be joined by another 130 families.

'Senior Moroccan Figure' To Attend Ashqelon Ceremony

TA161559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A senior Moroccan figure will arrive in Israel this month. During his stay in Israel he will participate in a ceremony in which Ashqelon's main square will receive the name of King Hassan of Morocco Square. The square is located at the junction of Ben-Gurion and Hahistadrut streets. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will also participate in the ceremony, which is to take place in approximately 2 weeks. This is reported by our correspondent Moshe Halevi.

Foreign Ministry Director Visits Nigeria

TA160724 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche made a secret visit to Nigeria at the beginning of the week [date not further specified] in an attempt to bring about a renewal of relations between that country and Israel.

Several months ago Kimche visited Lagos on the same matter. People in Jerusalem are hoping that following the renewal of relations with Cameroon, there are better chances of Nigeria rejecting the internal pressures by Muslims and announcing a renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Nigeria is considered the most important country on the African continent and Israel maintains broad economic ties with it. Thousands of Israelis are employed in various projects and there are two Israeli schools active in Nigeria. Over the last few years Israeli representatives have invested great efforts in bringing about a renewal of relations with Nigeria, however the influential Muslims there have undermined these efforts.

The influence of the Arab lobby has recently declined and people in Jerusalem are hoping that within the next few months the Lagos government will decide on a renewal of relations.

Diplomatic Mission Opens in Warsaw

TA170626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli diplomatic office in Warsaw was opened several days ago. Diplomat Alex Ben-tzvi is serving as charge d'affaires until Ambassador-designate Mordekhay Paltzur arrives in the Polish capital in another month.

LIBYA

Third Islamic Call Conference Opens in Tripoli

LD160942 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Brothers and sisters, the Great Jamahiriyah enjoys a pioneering and effective role in supporting issues of Muslims, defending them and working for spreading the real Islam all over the world. The Revolution of the Great 1 September represents a progressive Islamic revolution calling for emancipating Islam from all negative effects and invalid beliefs attributed to it through the ages of backwardness and reactionism; Islam would therefore be, as God Almighty wants it to be, a religion to liberate mankind and to confirm his humanity and respect, since there is no kneeling and no bowing but to God Almighty, and to fully defeat all arrogant exploiters and reactionaries using religion to justify their behavior hostile to natural laws and norms. Within this framework, the third international conference of the Islamic Call started this morning in Tripoli, which will last from 15 to 20 September under the slogan, "Practice religion truly and do not be divided over it." [passage omitted]

Jallud Addresses Conference

LD161358 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1304 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Speech by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud on the 2d day of the third conference of the Islamic Call Society on 16 September in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. It is a great honor for the Arab Muslim people of Libya to play host to the beginning of the revolutionary thought, which is more than vital if Islam and the Muslims are to live. You are detonating an ideological revolution, this Islamic ideological revolution.

The naive do not seem able to realize this fact. They may attach no importance to this meeting and these words. In short, they are superficial people. This hall and the other halls are witnessing the start of the Islamic ideological revolution.

Brothers, I do not want to resort to flowery talk, for Islam is a religion of simplicity and austerity. It does not recognize titles and it abhores praise and glorification of the individual, for glorification belongs to God Almighty alone.

Brothers, the fraternity of Islam is the most sacred kind of fraternity. [applause] We, the Muslims, are facing a grave challenge. We have been afflicted by the fact that we have created an Islam that is the by-product of our false un-Islamic march, which we substituted for the Islamic religion, the Islamic religion of God and the Islam of His Messenger, may God's prayers and mercy be upon him. The Messenger Muhammad, God's prayers and mercy be upon him, had come to convey a message. But what was this message? It was the Koran. The words, deeds, and actions of the Prophet are only an interpretation of the Koran. This is because he conveyed a message. The Koran to us who have not seen the Prophet nor his actions is the yardstick for us.

Those who refer back to Muhammed's message, for which he staged a jihad and for which he became a martyr, are the people who love Muhammad most and who are concerned for Muhammad's (?message). The greatest honor for the Prophet, may God's prayers and blessings be upon him, is when Muslims refer back to the Koran, the message of Muhammad. I say that this serious challenge — we have accepted Islam, which is the Koran — is the un-Islamic practice of Muslims. This led to Islam being capitalist, exploitative and dictatorial. This led to Western capitalism in content while the form and appearance being Islamic. This led to turn the faith of Islam toward the United States. This led to the turning of the imam's faith towards the United States. This led to U.S. intelligence becoming the theoretician of Islam; — U.S. intelligence is now acting as the theoretician of Islam and Muslims. This is a fact. The West, the leader of the West, and the leader of capitalism — the United States — as the case is in every era and every time, found a fifth column leading the counterrevolution to Islam.

This column is reaction. It is the forces of exploitation, the Arab and Islamic reaction, the forces of exploitation and oppression of the Muslims. The best proof of this can be seen in the fact that the conferences of the Muslim Brotherhood and all the parties with which Islam has nothing to do, and which yet raise the banners of Islam, are nurtured by U.S. intelligence and financed by the U.S. intelligence.

This has led to a grave challenge: Either these continue to lead the counterrevolution to destroy Islam and the Muslims under the command of the United States, or a new generation of Muslim emerges to lead the revolution from within the religion for the good of the religion, and bring back true Islam and the course set by the Prophet Muhammad. [chants]

This is the dangerous defiance, brothers, and this is the dangerous question which presents itself. Now Muslims are being exploited from within in the name of religion; now submissiveness is being imposed upon Muslims in the name of religion: now poverty is being imposed upon Muslims by those who claim to be Muslims and in the name of religion; now there are 1 billion Muslims in the service of the United States and in the service of capitalism. [chants: down, down USA] Now Islam is being turned into dervishism, charlantary, deception, hypocrisy, and submission. Islam now is slaves and masters, whereas in the real Islam, everyone should be a master, as there should not be any slaves. Islam now is the Islam of palaces, the Islam of dollars, the Islam of the U.S. bases, Islam of the U.S. military exercises, and the Islam of 1 billion oppressed Muslims.

There is now a dirty alliance led by a political, religious, and economic zionism. Islam in alliance with capitalism and the United States. This alliance aims to tame, enslave, and deceive 1 billion Muslims. Thus, when Islamic awakening began by the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Libya, some [word indistinct] and Libyans went mad, reaction and forces of exploitation in the Muslim nation went mad, as did the systems of oppression, feudalism, and political, religious, economic and cultural hegemony. They started waging a ruthless war, a dirty counterrevolutionary war, in implementation of U.S. orders and orders of the West and the crusade against the Islamic Revolution of 1 September.

You know that after the United States has carried out the biggest terrorist operation in history, void of any moral elements, against Brother Mu'ammar and his family. The first statement they issued said: we have carried out this operation because Brother Mu'ammar is the leader of the Muslim extremists. This was stated by Reagan [chants: to hell with America]

The challenge facing us, brothers, is how to revive and resurrect one billion Muslims on the one hand, and how to face up to the crusade campaign to Christianize the world.

We are naturally anxious to add millions on top of the billion, however, the more important [task] is to revitalize and to restore the genuine contents of 1 million Muslims. This dead body now in the service of the United States and in the service of exploitation. However, there is an opportunity that offers itself to us in that in the minds of the masses, particularly the African masses, and in fact of all the masses of Asia, Latin America, and Africa, Christianity has been linked with colonialism and it became a religion of colonialism. It has been connected with the colonial crusade Christian invasion. It was linked with the attrition and plunder of the peoples' resources. Hence, there is a historic opportunity to realize those two objectives. I wish, however to emphasize the first objective.

The other challenge, brothers, is to give Islam its jihadi content and to extort the Muslims from this subservience and humiliation, and from bowing heads. To give Islam the jihadi spirit to liberate the Muslims and to contribute to the liberation of the oppressed in the world. [chants praising Islam]

As a result of Islam's departure from the jihad; and as a result of the Muslims' departure from jihad and the love of being martyrs; and as a result of their clinging onto a vile and despicable life at any price and even to the extent of living without dignity and identity — the life of serfs and ignominy — life became the aim instead of being a message and a historic voyage, in which Muslims are called upon to realize objectives. [shouts: God is great] Clinging onto life became the path of life, no matter how despicable and lowly this life is. All this led to the violation, burning, and destruction of the sacred things of the Muslims, while the latter remain motionless and speechless.

Naturally the United States and the Christian crusading West harbors hatred toward Islam and Muslims and are in a dirty alliance with Zionism, reaction, and the Muslim forces of exploitation, and with sultans, kings, shaykhs, and imams who have placed their affairs in the hands of the United States and U.S. intelligence. It is an alliance of the forces of political, economic and religious exploitation from within the Muslims with the West and with the United States against the Muslim masses. What Islam is this which has a partner to God or which has a partner to Muhammad? What has remained of Islam? This is a serious challenge.

The United States and the West, as well as the forces of exploitation, became mad when the call for a mutiny came from Libya, from the Fatih Revolution. When the Islamic revolution in Libya triumphed and raised the banner of jihad, when we raised the jihad banner and when the Brother Colonel, Brother Mu'ammar, made his first speech, they began to call him a fanatic, this, and that. This is because they were afraid. It was a serious [word indistinct]. Many thinkers and politicians in the West said that the danger comes from Libya not because Libya nationalized oil or because Libya expelled the bases, but because Libya heralds the beginning of an Islamic revolution which threatens our interest, culture, and material civilization.

Then came the Islamic revolution in Iran, to bolster the idea of jihad. It joined the Libyan revolution in instigating a rebellion against the United States, against feudalism, and against reaction. The agents, who have struck a filthy alliance with the United States, with the Zionist enemy, and with the Christian rancorous West, and who carry out the U.S. orders on how Islam should be, became mad. The West too became mad. They said that the grave bell of jihad has begun to toll. This was reflected in the heroic martyr operations, which ranks at the top of the fedayeen action, at the hands of the Arab Muslim citizens in Lebanon, against the NATO forces and against the Zionist forces. [applause] These operations are the optimum fedayeen action.

The fedayeen action we knew of was for one to throw a bomb and then run away, or to make explosives. But the jihad spirit that emerged from Libya and Iran caused the Muslim Arabs in Lebanon to offer the highest degree of fedayeen action: to booby-trap themselves, to place mines around themselves, or to drive a booby-trapped car in a suicide martyr operation, knowing that they will be the first victims of the operation they embarked upon. In this way, the Muslim people of Lebanon defeated [sentence incomplete]

Unfortunately, our brothers the Arab Christian of Lebanon, through the forces political and economic forces of feudalism, prevented them even from Liberating their country.

The United States was defeated. Reagan said: What can I do with people who want to die? They want to die? The television networks said this is the Islam of today. From here, I salute the heroic resistance of the Muslims of Lebanon. [applause and chants] I call upon imams — but not the shaykhs of the palaces, the kings and princes who are agents of the United States — to give their interpretations of Islamic teachings. These imams are the ones who can tell us how the Islam should be. They are the imams [words indistinct] [applause]

Our faith is in those who are getting killed and martyred; those are [word indistinct]. Brothers, the other challenge facing Islam is the position vis-a-vis the issue of socialism and justice. This is an important issue. Many who deceive themselves and claim that they carry out rites and worship are trying to pull the wool over the masses' eyes [words indistinct] their wealth and (?extravagance) and maintaining their interests. To worship is to stand before God to get spiritual strength and to pledge to God that we will not (?turn away) from good, jihad, and struggle. These worships are nothing but appearances, fooling people, duping people, and (?buying people's) favor.

The position vis-a-vis socialism is important, brothers. Islam is the revolution of the poor against the rich. This is how we perceive it; the Messenger, God's prayers and blessings be upon him, led the revolution of the poor against the rich. Islam's position

vis-a-vis socialism is clear. Despite the absence of clear texts in the Koran, the Islamic direction... [Jallud changes thought] Islam in now a law or clause; Islam guides the path of (?the good) and the path of (?honor). Capitalism and exploitation [guide] towards the path of evil. Islam is God's restriction [hudud] and worship [words indistinct] and then the path of good and the path of evil, and heading evil is exploitation, exploitation and capitalism.

The serious challenges facing us and Muslims are the issues of socialism, equality, and social justice. But they are slaves; the majority are slaves and a minority are [words indistinct] clubs and wealth in billions.

Now brothers, because of the oil prices, we are being exposed to campaigns in the United States and the West. As they see a Muslim squandering millions in nightclubs, they say [words indistinct]. We must take it from him. They want to colonize us anew, because of this behavior. [words indistinct]

This is the sort of Islamic religion the United States wants. This is the Islamic religion exported by U.S. intelligence. This is the Islamic religion that ordered the U.S. raids. This is the Islamic religion propagated by U.S. intelligence in conferences in Germany, Britain, and the United States. This is the Islamic religion of the Muslim Brotherhood and Al-Tahrir party [words indistinct], and hypocrisy.

The Islamic religion is a movement of the masses, a wide movement. It is not a secret movement. [Words indistinct] But he who [words indistinct] that is not Islamic religion. [words indistinct] Islamic religion is the party of God, it is the party of the faithful and of all the masses. [applause and chants]

The other challenge, brothers, is the stand toward the causes of freedom. These are important causes. It is also the challenge of securing the triumph of the causes of freedom in the world. But whoever does not have cannot give. If we are unable to liberate ourselves, how can we contribute to the triumph of the causes of freedom? The Prophet has stated that Islam is a revolution of freedom. [words indistinct] Umar Ibn al-Khattab [the Caliph] has asked how one can go enslaving people when their mothers gave birth to them as freemen. But, unfortunately, language today is the language of the strong, the United States. The United States, and even those among us — Muslims within our ranks who handed the running of their affairs to the United States and whose political and economic and ideological interests are tied to the United States — believe this, too.

The stance on the issue of freedom is fundamental, Brothers, these are very important issues. Furthermore, the other challenge is the stance on power: Who should be in power? [words indistinct] We are accustomed to two systems: the fascist system and the Western system [words indistinct] the Western political system is characterized by a materialist civilization, the civilization of the West. Who should have power? The masses should have power. This is a fact which the Koran too has stipulated. Islam is a broad jamahiri movement. Islam was finished when its political system was turned into a hereditary system and, thereby Islam lost its political meaningfulness. We are not with those who say that Islamic consultation [shurah] should only be confined to those who know best, the intelligentsia. Brothers, even those who give advice are the ulema and men of thought. We are not with those [word indistinct], the men of advice and thought. But conditions are no objective. Transmission is now done through artificial satellites. Awareness has become universal. Any step forward, when consultation is confined to the amir and ulemas, any step forward by the masses would be considered [words indistinct] outside Islam, even by those who understand this. Consultation is for the masses as a whole.

There are some objective reasons for a people revolution. When kings, rulers and pleasure-seekers used to treat the masses like a herd of sheep, just as they wished. The vanguard revolution also came for some objective reasons: the intelligentsia, illiterates, semi-illiterates and [word indistinct] all (?revolted) against the rich and carried out the vanguard revolution.

Now is the era of the peoples' direct revolutions, the revolution of the masses, because of the spread of awareness, illiteracy has ended, and even those who cannot read are being (?taught) [words indistinct] by the mass media. Thus consciousness is widespread throughout the grassroots. The masses no longer need a vanguard, which would lead a revolt, a party or vanguard which would revolt on their behalf.

Thus we are living through the era of revolution, revolution which is carried out directly by the masses. When the masses carry out a people's revolution they surely will establish a people's power and, the revolutionary committees will automatically be set up as well as people's vocational congresses, students' congresses and scientific congresses.

These are the reasons behind their fears of this meeting. It has the seeds for a religious revolution. It is enough that these subjects strongly present themselves today. This is an indication that we are on the eve of a historical and dangerous intellectual transformation [word indistinct]. We must be sure of ourselves.

The CIA is now afraid of this meeting, because it does not talk; it wants religion to continue as a means of drugging peoples and [word indistinct].

In Egypt they say you must remain poor because you will go to heaven. Feudalism and feudalists in Egypt and capitalism in Egypt say that the majority must remain poor now so that they will become rich later; see this. [Words indistinct] (?deceived) the simple Muslim Egyptian masses [words indistinct] making Egypt a Zionist colony for it to occupy Al-Azhar [Cairo mosque and Islamic University] [words indistinct] and the simple Egyptian, without being able to help it, is offering food and drink to Zionists who are occupying Jerusalem, Palestine, Egypt and part of Lebanon.

[Words indistinct] the Muslim majority [word indistinct] hunger and poverty in the name of Islam; at least [words indistinct] in other words they are dead and dying in a jihadi operation among Zionists and agents of Zionism [words indistinct] and this agent regime in Egypt. Hence the call on the Muslim (?majority) in Egypt for popular revolution [words indistinct] who made Abd al-Nasir into an Islamic revolutionary (?light), are now obeying U.S. orders to serve Zionism and America.

This is Islam, brothers, (?not) the Islam the United States wants. I am addressing a call; next year instead of million going to pilgrimage [words indistinct] we set up a jihadi movement [words indistinct] to liberate Palestine. This is more worthy than pilgrimage. [applause and chanting].

Now brothers, history is repeating itself in a new form [words indistinct] colonialism. In all crusader and Tartar campaigns the first organized action aimed to overthrow them was the Islamic [words indistinct] trend. Now it is the same but in a different form; they isolated Egypt and won a victory. Then they turned to Lebanon, Libya and the Muslims in Asia and Africa. History is repeating itself. Therefore, every Muslim is required to make jihad to liberate Egypt. Liberating Egypt has become an Islamic jihadi necessity. Egypt has an Islamic cultural and civilizational role and an important influence; and due to these concepts all malicious anti-Islamic campaigns first turned to Egypt to defeat it, and they they turned East and West.

There remains a last word. While the cultural and intellectual revolution extended, which began in Libya and which was consolidated with the establishment of this international Islamic action; it has now moved — Libya has handed it over to you [word indistinct]. Every Muslim must carry arms and become a friend of the rifle, the rocket-propelled grenade and explosives to liberate Muslims, liberate Jerusalem, liberate Palestine, liberate Egypt and liberate Lebanon. This is Islam; we move forward and the revolutionary struggle continues.

Paris Bureau Issues Text of 'Terrorism' Statement

LD170906 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0827 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep (JANA) — The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris issued a statement yesterday. here is its text:

Amid the incidents of terrorism France is experiencing, the Libyan Arab People's Bureau would like to stress the following:

1. The Great Jamahiriyah has condemned and strongly condemns acts of terrorism which aim at the innocent and which are not justified.
2. The tendentious attempts led by circles outside France, which aim to harm Libyan-French relations and implicate Libya in this kind of action, and the hints in some media circles now and then, all come within this tendentious campaign and are not based on any facts.
3. The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris would like to stress that cheap attempts such as these cannot affect the bureau's attitude in regard to the building of friendly relations between France and the Great Jamahiriyah.

Finally, the bureau stresses its solidarity with all victims of violence and the Jamahiriyah has shown its readiness [to cooperate] with the international community to combat it.

JANA Editor Responds to Shultz Statements on Mideast

LD170849 Tripoli JANA in English
0810 GMT 17 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]
[Text] Washington, Muharam 13, al-Fatih 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Jew Shultz, the American Secretary of State, said following his meeting with terrorist Peres at the State Department "if the Soviet wants to take part in any effort for the so-called peace process in the Middle East, they have to establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity and treat the Jews in the Soviet Union correctly, while taking what he termed as constructive stands on so-called peace moves in the region.

JANA international editor responded to these statements by saying "these statements by the head of American diplomacy, the Jew Shultz, constitute a flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and its policy towards other states. The Shultz statements reflect conditions tantamount to a challenge of the will of an independent superpower, and an intervention refuted by international law and norms of international behaviour.

JANA international affairs editor raised the question of how did Shultz give himself the right to impertinently interfere in the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R. such as the Soviet Jews. And said "it seems clear that the American Administration intends to create tensions conflict inside the Soviet Union suggesting that there was religious strife and racial problems in the Soviet Union between its people in an attempt to weaken the position of the Soviet Union and affect its political stances geared [words indistinct] nation.

JANA international affairs editor ended by stressing that the peace America wants in the region was one based upon bringing the nation to its knees and hitting at national unity distorting the role of the Soviet Union and the raising of non-existent issues aimed at distancing the role of the Soviet Union the friends of the Arabs, and by imposing conditions that serve the interests of international Zionism.

On 'Plot' Against Sudan

LD161854 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1615 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Sep (JANA) — The U.S. agent in Chad, Habre, has had a meeting with the severed tail, Numayri, at Sara in southern Chad recently. The JANA Arab affairs editor commented on this dubious meeting and said: The U.S. agent Habre's meeting with his counterpart, the severed tail, comes after the act perpetrated by Husni al-Barik'z [a reference to Mubarak, meaning someone who is submissive] regime in Al-Maqhurah [a reference to Cairo as a town that has been taken over] showing the severed tail on television in Cairo wearing military uniform, thus providing evidence that events are beginning to reveal clear facts about the ugly American role, which aims to strike against the popular revolution in brotherly Sudan.

The JANA Arab affairs editor said: These kind of meetings and the way they are announced are in fact new indications the United States has asked its agents in Chad and the agent regime in Egypt to take measures to hit the popular revolution in brotherly Sudan. These moves confirm that a plot is beginning to be hatched by the two agent regimes in Ndjamena and Al-Maqhurah in collaboration with the pillars of the May regime to abort the April popular revolution and to destroy it after creating internal problems in Sudan like those which threw the severed tail Numayri into the trash can of history after the popular revolution in April.

The JANA Arab affairs editor went on to say: The Sara meetings in southern Chad between the two vile agents Habre and the tail Numayri and the revelations made by the Sudanese paper *Al-Maydan* in one of its recent issues regarding the staging of demonstrations in western Sudan near the Chadian-Sudanese border, reveal that there is coordination and role allocation which U.S. intelligence has begun executing through the agent collaborators in Ndjamena and Al-Maqhurah. It seems the Sara meeting between Habre and the severed tail Numayri took place with the planning and blessing of Husni al-Barik who has asked the severed tail Numayri to work with Habre to hit the popular April revolution in brotherly Sudan. [passage omitted]

JANA Notes French Arrest of Bombing Suspect

LD131019 Tripoli JANA in English
0934 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Shahr al-Fatih 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — French police yesterday arrested a Syrian national on suspicion of involvement in the bombing of a restaurant which resulted in injuries to 41 people.

Furthermore, the French security authorities expelled 12 people after their arrest on Thursday as part of their inquiries into explosions which hit the French capital recently.

SUDAN

SPLM Reiterates Closing of Southern Airspace

EA161413 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The official spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA political Military High Command has disclosed today that the airspace over war zone 1 [southern Sudan] remains closed to all air traffic whether military, civilian, or relief flights.

The spokesman said that with regard to relief flights, the airspace would remain closed until the necessary agreement as to the respective proportions of relief supplies to be channelled through the SRRA [Sudanese Relief and Rehabilitation Association] for the countryside and the Khartoum government for the towns in war zone 1 is reached.

The spokesman categorically denied that the SPLM-SPLA has given its approval for the resumption of relief flights to the south of Sudan. He told Radio SPLA this morning that SPLA antiaircraft units all over war zone 1 were in a state of what he described as exceptionally high alert, adding that any aircraft, regardless of its type or mission, that violates the airspace over war zone 1 would be doing so entirely at its own risk.

No Juba, Malakal Air Traffic

JN161731 Khartoum SUNA in English
1715 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 16, SUNA — Air traffic navigation to the southern region's key towns of Juba and Malakal has not yet resumed despite an earlier announcement for the reopening of the two airports.

Official source in Khartoum Airport told SUNA that the airport received no notification declaring the readiness of the two said airports to receive flights.

On Sunday [14 Sep] the director of the Civil Aviation Department announced that the airport of Juba and Malakal will be reopened before air flight as from Monday, (yesterday.)

The airports had been closed on the heels of the downing of a Sudan Airway Fokker airliner by the forces of Sudan People's Liberation Army on Aug 16. Sixty people, including the crew of the airliner, perished in the accident near Malakal Airport.

Envoy Due With Al-Qadhdhafi-Mengistu Talk Results

JN161747 Khartoum SUNA in English
1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, Sept. 16 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government has not yet received a written report on the results of the current initiatives carried out by President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya during his recent visit to Addis Ababa, it was announced today. Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pointed out that the outcome of the talks between the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Ethiopian Mengistu Haile Mariam would be soon convyed to the Sudanese Government by a special Libyan envoy. [passage omitted] President al-Qadhdhafi, meanwhile, said in Tripoli that important developments would take place within the coming few days on the avenue of ending the civil war in southern Sudan. A thorough agreement has been attained with President Mengistu Haile Mariam on this issue, Al-Qadhdhafi said. The Prime Minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, is due to hold a press conference next Tuesday where the situation in the south would be clarified beside other internal issues.

TUNISIA

Air Force, Military Security Service Chiefs Replaced

LD162000 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has decided to appoint Major General Ahmed Nouaman commander in chief of the Air Force, replac-

ing Major General Abdelhamid Fahri, and Colonel Youssef Ben Slimane director of the Military Security Service, replacing Major General Ammar Kheriji. [passage omitted]

President Bourguiba Receives France's Cheysson

LD122148 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba today received Claude Cheysson, the EEC commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations. Rachid Sfar; Mansur Skhiri; Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi; Mohamed Megdiche, Tunisian ambassador in Brussels; and (?L'Orangie Lemaire), the EEC representative in Tunisia, attended.

Claude Cheysson stated he was greatly honored to meet with the great combatant and that he was touched by such a gesture. He said it was the best culmination for his visit that was dedicated to discussing EEC relations with Tunisia.

Cheysson recalled the longstanding relations that link him with President Habib Bourguiba from the time he was director of Prime Minister Mendes-France's office until he was minister for external relations in the French Government.

KENYA

Moi: Nation Not 'Dumping Ground for Wrong Characters'

EA161208 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi said today that Kenya was a sovereign state founded on the principles of peace, love, and unity and cautioned against misunderstanding this approach for weakness. The president said the country would take the necessary measures to fully strengthen her independence and sovereignty and protect her citizens.

Noting that Kenya was committed to good neighborliness, the president, however, made it clear that the country would under no circumstances allow herself to be used as a dumping ground for wrong characters and ideologies. He therefore pointed out that any person entering Kenya will be required to produce proper documents as required by immigration procedures.

President Moi was speaking at State House, Nakuru, when he presented 311 KANU life membership certificates for Kenya residents and Kenya Embassy staff in Saudi Arabia, including the ambassador himself. the certificates were handed over to the Kenyan ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Ali Muhammad Abdi. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Opposition Applauds Ethiopian Revolution's Anniversary

EA122058 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Radio Halgan and the Somali opposition groups congratulate the government and the people of Ethiopia on occasion of the 12th anniversary of their revolution. Radio Halgan, the mouthpiece of the Somali opposition groups, the SNM [Somali National Movement] and DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] wishes the Government and people of Ethiopia progress, victory, and a lasting peace at home and in the Horn of Africa.

UGANDA

Radio Inaugural Prompts Wide-Ranging Museveni Speech

EA082338 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1418 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Speech by President Yoweri Museveni at the inauguration of new transmitters for Radio Uganda; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Right honorable prime minister, ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, citizens of Uganda: The inauguration of these transmitters, four of them, is again a proof of our method of work.

Like when we were fighting, when we were fighting the moribund regimes which were here, the decadent regimes which were here, [words indistinct]. Many thanks to these people who helped us. [passage omitted]

In the same way we dealt with the airlines. When we came in office, all the planes, almost all the planes of Uganda airlines had been impounded abroad for debts. To impound the national airline for debts, somebody said it cannot go because you have not paid. And this is a national airline. They had been impounded, the planes. So we paid and all the planes are now operating, all of them. There is no plane of Uganda which is now impounded anywhere for debts, including the C-130, which had also been impounded in Cambridge for debts also. So those are there. [passage omitted]

Mulago [Hospital]: One day, because I am always very curious about things, I called in the big men of the medical service and I inquired about a few things, and during the discussions, I discovered that investigation of blood, all forms of investigation at Mulago, had almost come to a standstill. So if you had stomach ache, to find out what you are suffering from, you had to go to West Germany or to England or to where. Then I said, this is a big shame.

Including the machine for AIDS: Although AIDS had become a big problem, there was not a single machine for AIDS, except the one donated by the British high commissioner. The British high commissioner came and said: These bastards are getting finished. [laughter] I am very grateful to him, and he contributed the only machine. Can you imagine? The only machine. Until I came in and I inquired, gentlemen, what is happening about this AIDS? At that time they told me, there is no machine for AIDS here but we are waiting for the one. The one from the high commissioner had not arrived at that time. But fortunately, the high commissioner had contributed one machine.

A problem like AIDS, you wait for the high commissioner of Britain to contribute a machine, and you do not make your own efforts. I was very, very furious.

But, anyway, we authorized the money to restore all the investigative capacity of Mulago Hospital except, I was told, all the major ones. I am told there are minor ones. But all the major ones, except for hormones, something called hormones, which we may not know. On that it is not covered by the program of rehabilitation of the investigative capacity of Mulago. Of course, Mulago was leaking in the roof, no water, just incredible things. But Mulago is; at least they can see what is wrong with somebody. They can see what is wrong with somebody. They can see what is wrong with somebody in a fairly short time because the money was given to these people. [passage omitted]

I am happy to commission the new radio short wave and medium wave transmitters this afternoon. By doing so, I underscore the importance our government attaches to maintaining an effective and reliable sound broadcasting service in the country. Although no survey or census has been carried out for many years, I am informed that there may be as many as 3 million radio sets in the country, compared to an estimated 300,000 television sets.

Given that perhaps 60 percent of the popualtion is illiterate, andthat our newspapers tend to get confined in urban or semiurban centers, the importance of radio as a means of communication with the masses of our people cannot be overemphasised.

It is therefore encouraging to note that with the new transmitters being commissioned, the whole country will be reached by sound broadcasting, and that the service will be maintained even in the event of possible power failures, since the radio has been provided with standby generators both here and at broadcasting house.

The other day, the radio stopped working and some radios were jumping, clapping, saying: Now, you see, the radio has been sabotaged because Al-Qadhdhafi is here. Now, even if the radio was sabotaged, what does that prove? It proves that those who are sabotaging the radio are bankrupt, because if you don't like Al-Qadhdhafi, why do you fear his word? Why don't you let him say what he wants to say and then you refute what he says, because if somebody is wrong, I don't fear him talking. Let him talk, and I will refute what he says. Why should you sabotage a radio because Al-Qadhdhafi, his name is going to be mentioned on the radio? What sort of logic is that?

Even assuming that was true, but actually this was not the case, because the radio was not sabotaged, or maybe you can call it sabotage in a way because some gentleman in the UEB [Uganda Electricity Board] claimed that the — what do you call them? — the transformers of electricity in Kololo area, Kololo-Lugogo area, had no oil, because there is supposed to be oil in the transformers. Now, this gentleman says there was no oil for the transformers and therefore electricity could not be transmitted to the radio and therefore the radio could not work. Now, this could have been sabotage. I can't rule it out. Why did this man not, why didn't he get the oil? I can't rule it out. Maybe it was sabotage in that way, in that sense. However, that was the cause and I am not impressed by the author. If it was a sabotage attempt, then I am not impressed at all because me, I am impressed by people who are serious.

But if you think that by refusing to put oil in a transformer and therefore depriving the radio transmission stations of power, and therefore the radios won't work, and therefore Al-Qadhdhafi will be heard [as heard]. I don't see the logic myself; I don't see the logic at all. This is rubbish, nonsensical, idiotic; they are the appropriate words for (?it). [passage omitted]

The fact that the national radio will henceforth be able to broadcast on two channels is also important as it,will ease the heavy congestion we have been experiencing on the one channel we have so far been using, thus enabling us to develop more varied, more interesting and more locally relevant programs.

For better reception and for other reasons, however, our government intends to rehabilitate the four regional medium mave booster stations at Butebo, Bobi, Seriba and Mawaga and indeed convert them into real regional broadcasting stations from which local programs will be broadcast direct. This is important. The previous regimes had built up these stations merely as booster stations for the programs broadcast nationally from here at Bugorole. I understand they had some fear that to develop real regional broadcasting stations might create security problems, that somebody may capture a radio and broadcast from there. I throw him out. [laughter] If [word indistinct] captured I just kick him out. [passage omitted]

The National Resistance Movement [NRM] government, however, being completely attuned with the people, has no such fears and it is therefore the aim of government, as soon as the necessary funds have been lined up, not only to rehabilitate the four booster stations, but also to develop them into active regional broadcasting stations with their own studios and appropriate personnel. The purpose will be that although they will continue to act as boosters for national programs, e.g. the national news bulletins and presidential addresses to the nation etc, broadcasts from Kampala, they should also be able to develop and put on air local, cultural and development-oriented programs of their own having more local color and more local content. [passage omitted]

The government equally intends, again as soon as the necessary funds have been available [as heard], to carry out repairs and renovations on our external broadcasting station at Nakesera near Soroti so that the message of the NRM's revolution can be heard both by our brothers in the rest of the continent as well as by those who don't support us, wherever they may be. [passage omitted]

At the same time, I must make it clear that for all such people, including public officers, who have not understood the importance and meaning of the government policy of reconciliation, that the time is up. These are the fellows who are making trouble. The government will not continue to tolerate public officers who are not ready and willing to serve the people of Uganda with total and undivided loyalty and commitment. [passage omitted]

Sometimes, when I am watching the programs on the TV, for instance, some of them are, I think they are dangerous. I don't know whether that is an appropriate word, but for instance these Western films of violence, killings, stabbings, of what value are they to our, especially, the children? I don't know of what good they are, those films of violence, of decadence. I even saw one film with people who are naked on TV, this TV of ours. So, Mr Minister, I think that's an area where you could [words indistinct], Please. [passage omitted]

Nairobi STANDARD Details Rebel Attack on Kitgum

EA121138 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Sep 86 p 1

[Unidentified correspondent's 11 September report from Kampala: "Okello's Men Attack Kitgum"]

[Text] Ugandan rebels have again invaded northern Uganda, attacking the towns of Kitgum and Oroi situated in the Paraa Park. According to travellers arriving in Kampala from Gulu, 15 trucks carrying NRA troops yesterday left for Gulu.

They also reported that the rebels who had come form southern Sudan fought a 30-minute battle with the NRA troops stationed in the two towns. The NRA is said to have repulsed the rebels who lost five of their number and captured one anti-aircraft gun.

The travellers said the attack was launched at 8 a.m. and followed with heavy shooting.

The residents of the two towns did not know the course of the shooting, but were told to remain calm. "The enemy has been repulsed", the NRA told them. Many residents of Kitgum fled towards Kotido in the Karamoja region in north-eastern Uganda. The situation returned to normal at around 1 p.m. and the people began trickling back to the town.

An NRA officer from Moyo, who asked for anonymity, said the rebels were by yesterday still hiding in the Paraa Park. Travellers have abandoned the Karuma Falls Bridge road and now use Port Masindi ferry on River Nile, the officer said. He said the rebels were heavily armed with sophisticated weapons, including anti-aircraft guns.

Meanwhile, shooting was heard this morning on the outskirts of Gulu town, but its cause was not immeditely known. The govern ment has not commented on the new situation but it was reliably learned that senior NRA officers were meeting this morning in Kampala to discuss the problem in the north.

On Wednesday, it was reported that three battalions of the NRA had been rushed to Gulu, the scene of rebel attack on August 20. The 4,000 men were ferried there between Thursday and Saturday last week.

According to a Kampala newspaper *The Financial Times* the rebels have set up posts along the main routes between Gulu, Kitgum and Moyo and Arua to the West. The government of President Yoweri Museveni contends that the rebels are remnants of the disbanded Uganda National Liberation Army which was routed in the civil war that brought the NRA to power in January.

BURUNDI

'Useless' Foreigners Liable to Expulsion

AB160756 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Bujumbura, Sept 16 (AFP) — Any foreigner living in Burundi who does not invest in the country or pay taxes is liable to expulsion, the head of the country's frontier police, Melchiade Mandevu, said here.

Reports from Kinshasa at the weekend said some 400 Zairians had been expelled from Burundi in the first week of September following the recent decision of the government here not to renew the residence permits of foreigners it considers "useless".

Mr Mandevu said there would be no round-ups of foreigners, but those who wanted to renew their permits had to prove that they were "productive", meaning that they had jobs and paid taxes.

Foreigners with special status, like refugees, were exempt from the provisions, Mr Mandevu added in an interview with *Agence France-Presse*.

Burundi expected from those it allowed to live there commitment to the development of the country, particularly in sectors which required substantial capital and advanced technology, he said.

It could not continue to encourage foreigners to hold down jobs which could be filled by Burundians, Mr Mandevu added, while "everyone knows of the colossal riches they have amassed here".

He was apparently referring to the widespread and lucrative smuggling between Burundi and Zaire in such commodities as ivory and precious stones, but he denied that the measures were aimed at the nationals of any particular country.

The expulsions of foreigners has come just before the September 20 celebrations in Kinshasa of the tenth anniversary of the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEGPL), which groups Burundi, Zaire, and Rwanda.

Relations between Burundi and Zaire have been difficult previously. Some five years ago they nearly went to war over disputed border territory.

CHAD

Notes on Construction Projects Exchanged With PRC

AB162050 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The Governments of Chad and the PRC this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, exchanged notes concerning the construction of a people's hall and a hospital in Ndjamena. The Chadian Government was represented by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Goura Lassou while PRC Ambassador His Excellency (Yang Hwang-ho), accompanied by the members of a PRC delegation which arrived in Ndjamena for this important agreement, signed for the PRC. Listen now to the final communique which crowned the ceremony. It was read by the Director General at the Ministry of Cooperation (Mr Moshoue).

[(Moshoue)] Three notes were exchanged today, Tuesday, 16 September 1986, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, between the Government of Chad, represented by His Excellency Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the PRC Government, represented by His Excellency (Yang Hwang-ho), PRC ambassador to Chad.

By the notes, the two sides agreed to stop the execution of the [words indistinct] project and to cancel the stadium project which was fixed by the 25 and 26 November 1965 letter of exchange between the Chadian and PRC Governments.

In accordance with the wish of the government, the two governments have decided to construct a people's hall and a hospital. These three notes constitute a second agreement between the two sides for the two projects. The PRC Government, responding to the request of the Chadian Government, has agreed to execute in Ndjamena the two projects jointly agreed upon. The two sides agreed that the necessary funds for the realization of the projects will be provided by a loan granted to the Republic of Chad by the PRC on 20 September [date indistinct].

The two sides also agreed that a contract for the construction of the two projects will be signed with national companies to be designated by the two sides. The PRC Government has agreed to furnish the Chadian side with the documents [words indistinct]. The Chadian side has agreed to refund the cost (prospection, conception, and the mobilization of the stadium project) incurred by the PRC side. The (?deliberations) took place in a spirit of perfect understanding and frank collaboration.

[Signed] For the Republic of Chad: Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gouara Lassou. [applause]

ZAIRE

MPR Official Holds Discussion with PRC Vice Minister

AB161040 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The excellent quality of the relations existing between the MPR and the Chinese Communist Party was referred to yesterday at the People's Palace during the discussions between Prof Gambembo Fumu Wa Utadi, member of the party Central Committee and undersecretary in charge of relations with friendly and sister parties, and the CPC delegation led by Mr Jig Guanghua, vice minister in charge of international liaison [title as heard]. Mr An Guozheng, PRC ambassador in Zaire, participated in the discussions. The Chinese delegation leaves Kinshasa today for Bujumbura.

GHANA

Finance Secretary Comments on IMF Talks, Economy

AB092143 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, has called for intensive revenue mobilization and expenditure control to ensure that the country's budgetary target for the year are met. This, he said, is the only way to ensure the achievement of the objective of the medium-term program and safeguard the gains of the first stage of the economic recovery program. The secretary repeated that there was a structural imbalance in the economy due to problems with cash flow which had forced the government to overdraw its accounts by $12 billion to meet recurrent expenditure, mostly on salaries and allowances.

Answering questions from the *Ghana News Agency* on arrival at the airport today from Washington on the outcome of the negotiations with the IMF, Dr Botchway said there was nothing extraordinary about the visit of his delegation to Washington, adding that Ghana has periodic meetings with the Fund to discuss standing agreements. Dr Botchway said the undue concentration of the press on Ghana-IMF relations has tended to downplay the real bottlenecks such as inefficiency, corruption, waste, and low productivity, which has nothing to do with any external agencies. He said if the country failed to focus proper attention on these and the way to reduce the huge waste bill and rationalize allowances, the emerging distortions which have been identified can have more serious consequences for the economy. The secretary warned that anyone found wanting in his or her role within the economic management system will suffer the consequences.

Dr Botchway said the internal structural imbalance featured prominently in their discussions with the IMF, but noted that the outcome was very successful and Ghana was able to negotiate a $90-million standby credit for a 12-month period ending at the beginning of next year. He said this standby credit facility together with the rescheduling of Ghana's oil debt owed to Libya, would only offer a temporary relief to the country's financial problems, adding that measures would be enforced to deal effectively with the real difficulties on the ground. This, the secretary said, is the only way to avoid the undue strain on the economy.

Dr Botchway said the measures which will be put in place represented the contingency plans drawn up to deal with the crisis he had previously spoken about. These measures have been out in their long-term perspective, he noted.

In response to a question about how to deal with the current speculation on the market, the secretary said those seeking to take advantage of the rumors and speculations will be disappointed. Dr Botchway observed that the international economy as a whole remained difficult with African countries suffering more under the circumstances, adding that Ghana has been particularly lucky to have recorded some economic growth in the last 3 years.

The delegation, which left on August 24, included the secretary for revenue secretariat, Atto Ahoi; Dr G.K. Agamah, chairman of the Board of Directors, Bank of Ghana; S.K. Appiah, deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana; Dr Joe Abbey, Ghana's high commissioner to Canada; and Tsastu Tsikata, a lecturer at the University of Ghana, Legon.

LIBERIA

Minister Concerned Over 'Arbitrary' Price Increase

AB152215 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The minister of commerce, industry, and transportation has observed with grave concern the arbitrary increase in the prices of essential commodities on the market under the disguise of scarcity or nonavailability of foreign exchange. The minister therefore wishes to inform the general public that a special inspection team set up by the ministry is currently probing into these price discrepancies to establish the authenticity and the guidelines used.

While the probe continues, all importers, wholesalers, and retailers are cautioned to refrain from selling their commodities at unauthorized prices pending the publication of a new price structure as a result of the ongoing exercise. The release from the Ministry of Commerce said the public is therefore advised not to panic as the ministry is doing everything possible to bring the situation under control.

NIGERIA

UK Visa Requirements Tally With Travel Policy

AB161303 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *New Nigerian* discusses the new British entry regulations for visitors from Nigeria and some Commonwealth countries. The paper holds that other motives of the order notwithstanding, the visa requirements tally with the Federal Government measures to curb frivolous trips abroad, which it says consume the nation's scarce foreign exchange and undermine the development of local tourism. The *New Nigerian* advises the government to take practical measures to curb overseas trips by increasing the levy for trips outside Africa, and promoting holiday resorts in the country.

LESOTHO

Military Council Reacts to Reports of Hit Squad

MB161305 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The Military Council has reacted to the front-page article of the South African Sunday newspaper, *The Sunday Star* of 14 September 1986 headlined: The Killer Squad Hunts Down ANC. The Military Council says the government is even more appalled by the suggestion that such a squad is said to be having the cooperation of the Lesotho police.

The statement goes further that after the military takeover in January, the new government said it had toppled Leabua's government in order to bring peace and reconciliation among the people of Lesotho, and that it will abide by all international conventions and protocols to which Lesotho is [words indistinct] signatory at the time of the takeover, including the United Nations convention on refugees.

The statement says that the military government has relentlessly pursued these obligations and will not allow itself to be distracted by adventurous journalists like the author of the article in question. The Military Council says it has noted that for verification of the assumptions the author of the article seems to have depended a lot on an interview with Father Michael Worsnip, the current secretary general of the Christian Council of Lesotho, who, among other things, is reported to have confirmed that the Christian Council of Lesotho has had consistent allegations of an anti-ANC vigilante squad operating in Lesotho.

The statement says the Government of Lesotho has openly declared a new policy requesting each and every person in the country to openly discuss with it any matter of public concern. It is surprising, therefore, that a man of God like Reverend Worsnip has decided instead to voice his views on a matter of such importance to a foreign newspaper. It is also surprising that Father Worsnip, a South African himself, should abuse the hospitality and respect accorded to him both as a person and indeed a servant of the church in publishing opinions that he may not in fact certify as true.

In conclusion, the statement says: The government once again calls upon all people to come forward and discuss freely any issues of public interest with both memebrs of the Military Council and members of the Council of Ministers and other officials of the government in order that any element of distrust that could so easily destroy the spirit of national reconciliation may not be permitted to do so.

Military Council Expels Church Leader Worsnip

MB161439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 16, SAPA — The general secretary of the Christian Council of Churches in Lesotho [CCCL], Father Michael Worsnip, who has been expelled from Lesotho according to a telex received by the South African Council of Churches [SACC], may already have left the country. Fr Worsnip is expected to arrive in Geneva, Switzerland, tomorrow morning, the SACC said later today.

Earlier, a spokesman for the SACC said this afternoon that he was informed this morning by telephone that Fr Worsnip "was at the airport." The SACC said today it had received a telex from the CCCL stating Fr Worsnip had been ordered to leave Lesotho by the Military Council. The spokesman said telexes have been sent by at least one church in Europe to the Lesotho authorities, asking that Fr Worsnip, originally from Britain, be allowed to stay in Lesotho.

Maseru Carries Report of Jonathan Court Ruling

MB161316 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The high court of Lesotho yesterday upheld an application of Chief Leabua Jonathan against a restriction order by the Lesotho commissioner of police. According to the order, Chief Jonathan was to be confined to his residence at Ha Rakolo. However, Chief Jonathan remains confined to Ha Rakolo on the standing of a subsequent order served on him.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Reiterates Charges Against Malawi

MB160850 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has once against accused Malawi of being involved in the destabilization of Mozambique and southern Africa. Speaking yesterday at a function given on the occasion of his visit to Tete Province, President Samora Machel said that the enemy must be clearly defined. We do not want a subversive war, we want a direct war, said the leader of the Mozambique revolution, referring to the role played by Malawi in the support of the armed bandits who are trained and financed by South Africa. He also said that during his visit to Tete Province he is accompanied by military experts who will see where to deploy all types of defense measures along the border with Malawi. Last week President Samora Machel warned that if Malawi continues to harbor armed bandits, Mozambique will close its borders and place missiles along the border between the two countries.

Samora Machel also said that at the end of his visit conclusions could be reached on what to do with our enemies so that armed banditry is liquidated once and for all. He also said: We will dislodge the enemies who are hiding behind women's skirts, in men's pockets, and under officers' stripes. Samora Machel said peace and violence cannot coexist.

At the Tete airport, where he arrived yesterday afternoon, President Samora Machel was warmly welcomed by the residents whom he later described as marvelous. The visit by the head of state to Tete Province is linked to its geographic, economic, and strategic importance in the regional context. In fact most of the hinterland [preceding word in English] countries of southern

Africa depend on Tete Province for the flow of their goods. It is also in Tete Province where important coal mines of the Mozambique National Coal Company and Cahora Bassa dam are situated and currently underutilized due to destabilization created by the armed bandits who are led by the racist South African regime from Malawian territory.

Eight 'Armed Bandits' Dead in Manica Province

MB161808 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Eight armed bandits were killed recently by our Armed Forces stationed in the District of Sussundenga, Manica Province. Five of the bandits were killed when they tried to assault a communal village in the Rotanda administrative area in the Tsetsera locality. The remaining three bandits were killed in the (Mozima) region near the Dondo administrative post in the wake of mopping up operations to kill the bandits who plunder the population's goods in that region.

SOUTH AFRICA

Kinross Gold Mine Death Toll Rises to 170

MB170840 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Sept 17, SAPA — The death toll in the Kinross gold mine disaster in the eastern Transvaal has risen to 170.

Fourteen workers are still missing underground. Hopes for their survival are fading.

The catastrophe is the second worst accident in South Africa's mining history, and the worst in the gold mine industry.

As injured were ferried to the Evander Hospital early today a sobbing woman waiting for news of her husband said: "I can't say what I feel. There's nothing to say — just to wait and wait."

Fire and poisonous gasses swept through underground chambers in the massive subterranean complex at 9.30 am yesterday. Toxic fumes from the fire 1.6 km underground spread over a 50km area. A spokesman for Gencor, Mr Neil Ackerman, today said 235 survivors were still receiving treatment after the horror fire. He said 165 of the dead were black migrant workers and the others were white.

South Africa's worst mine disaster was at the Clydesdale Colliery near Coalbrook in 1960, when 435 miners died after a massive cave-in.

General manager of the mine, Mr Kobus Olivier, said today that toxic fumes caused the deaths. "No-one would have died if it weren't for the toxic substances, and no-one died in the fire. We found the last person alive at 8pm last night. We are not optimistic about the lives of the 14 others still missing."

In the Evander Hospital, 52 whites are being treated, but none have serious injuries. In the nearby Winkelhaak Mine Hospital, 183 black miners are "under observation." [passage omitted]

Union Condemns Safety Standards

MB171024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1012 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 17, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] has called on the minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr D.W. Steyn, to appoint a commission of inquiry into safety in the mining industry. The call is backed by the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions [COSATU].

In a statement, NUM says that the deaths of more than 180 and more than 100 injured mineworkers at the Kinross mine at Seconda is "a tragedy unparalleled in mining history."

NUM president, Mr James Motlatsi; general secretary, Mr C. Ramaphosa; regional chairman, Mr E. Vala; regional organiser, Mr I. Mothupi; and the union's safety advisor, Mr J. Leger, today went underground at the mine to investigate the disaster.

The national executive committee of NUM has convened an urgent meeting to decide on appropriate action to be taken by its membership.

"This disaster takes us back to the dark ages and demonstrates clearly the unacceptable low safety standards practised in SA mining industry," NUM says in the statement. Referring to reports that wire cables underground caused a fire and toxic fumes were inhaled by workers, NUM says it has repeatedly called for an end to the use of such cables underground and has waged a consistent campaign to expose the unsafe work practices in the industry. "It has required tradegy after tradegy and the loss of many lives before the industry and government pay attention to safety standards. This disaster is a clear indictment of the industry and makes its claims of having the lowest fatality rate in the world absurd."

Calling for a "complete overhaul of safety standards on the mines, COSATU says that the fatalities at Kinross are a "national tragedy," and "a telling example of the price black miners are expected to pay for the super profits of the SA mining industry."

COSATU says [illegible]M has consistently condemned the safety standards practised in South Africa and calls to radically improve them have met with a "lukewarm response and boastful safety claims from the industry."

COSATU asks: "Are the mine bosses too busy pursuing profits to care about the lives and safety of black miners? Are they too busy trying to fend off the just demands of workers for a living wage to pay proper attention to decent working conditions?

"Meanwhile the disasters continue with horrendous frequency. Between 1973 and 1984, more than 8,500 miners were killed on the mines. The continuing tragedy of the mining industry is that black miners are paying with their lives for the wealth and profits

in which they do not share. Instead of responding favourably to demands for more stringent safety standards and higher wages, the industry is more concerned with maximising productivity. Between 1977 and 1985 production per worker has increased by 15 per cent on gold mines and 33 per cent on coal mines. Clearly this push for production leads to greater risk for the crews of black miners involved."

Clashes at Soweto Transit Camp Described
MB161051 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 16, SAPA — At least two houses were burnt down and furniture destroyed at the Mzimhlophe transit camp in Soweto as trouble flared again yesterday.

The Bureau for Information highlighted the following incidents in on-going clashes at the camp in the past two days:

At 11.50pm on Sunday, a group of about 20 youths petrol bombed a private home. No one was injured and no arrests were made.

At 1pm yesterday a mob of about 50 attacked a private home setting it alight. No one was injured.

At 1.25pm yesterday about 60 people threw petrol bombs at a private house, again no one was reported injured.

Residents said trouble flared at about 1.30pm following a brief exchange of gunfire between unknown gunmen at the transit camp and Diepmeadow council policemen.

Minutes before this, the Diepmeadow police had arrived on the scene as youths from the transit camp, clad in green overalls prepared to attack residents at nearby Zone One Meadowlands.

Members of the security forces arrived on the scene while the house of Mrs Elizabeth Mazibuko was burning down. The door of an adjoining house, whose owners were away at work, was forced open by neighbours who removed furniture, some of it already in flames.

The Soweto fire brigade arrived after the fire had been put out by residents with buckets of water.

Yesterday's unrest followed a weekend of violence that left at least three people dead and several seriously injured.

Residents at the transit camp joined by Mzimhlophe Hostel inmates, said they were being attacked by "comrades". People in Meadowlands on the other hand said they were fighting members of "Inkatha" who had attacked them on numerous occasions.

Windows of houses on both sides have been covered with corrugated iron. People on both sides live in fear.

The worst incident occurred at a house in Meadowlands when a mob attacked the home of elderly Mrs Flora Molelemane on Sunday night. A visitor died and Mrs Molelemane and four of her children were admitted at Baragwanath Hospital.

Residents identified the dead man as Mr Happy Letsoalo, a local taxi driver owner's son.

Witnesses said the attack took place about 11pm.

"They fired a shot into the kitchen, then ran to the back where they fired into a room full of people enjoying a party," said Miss F. Molelemane.

"They then shot their way into the house, injuring my mother and other people. In the dining room they stabbed people with self-made spears."

She said a petrol bomb had been hurled through a kitchen window injuring Miss Maria Molelemane, Mis Meisie Molelemane, Mr Phineas Molelemane and Mr Sello Molelemane.

Mr Joseph Magagabe (29) was shot dead when he was attacked by "comrades" from Meadowlands.

Sharpeville Unrest, Damages Detailed
MB161113 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 16, SAPA — The home of a member of a Lekoa Town Council law enforcement unit was yesterday set alight and several residents suffered pellet wounds when youths clashed with police in Sharpeville.

The house belongs to Constable Peter Moeketsi who stays at the Sebokeng Hostel. His mother, Mrs Sarah Moeketsi (64) who lives in the house, said she fled when a mob started pelting the building with stones.

Trouble broke out early ysterday when residents were stopped from going to work.

The stayaway was only partially supported by adults.

Taxis and houses did not operate. Those who boarded private cars were ordered out of the vehicles.

Streets were littered with stones and burning tyres.

Security forces patrolled the streets and at one stage were seen dragging youths from houses.

Asked to comment a spokesman for the Bureau for Information said security forces had been "forced to retaliate" and had fired birdshot at a group of about 300," injuring at least seven.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

16 Sep

MB161031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report for the period 6.00am yesterday to 6.00am today:

"There was a slight increase in the number of incidents reported during this period. The majority of incidents, mainly stone-throwing, occurred in Soweto and in the east and west Rand. Three attacks on private homes and three robberies were also reproted in Soweto.

"Most of the country experienced a quiet day with only a few isolated incidents of a minor nature reported.

"Last last night the security forces reported that a large crowd had apparently thrown stones at a security force vehicle in Sharpeville ysterday morning. Seven people were injured when the forces retaliated. No deaths were reported."

Addition to 16 Sep Report

MB161529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 16 SAPA — Following is Bureau for Information add to its earlier unrest report today:

"Further to the unrest report issued this morning, the following has been reported:

"Security forces today discovered the burned bodies of a black man and a black woman (both over the age of 18). As far as could be ascertained, these murders occurred yesterday. The discovery was made at Vlakfontein, Kwandebele."

17 Sep

MB170943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0938 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 17, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report for the period 6.00am yesterday to 6.00am today:

"A young black man was killed in Soweto last night at about 21h00 when a group of approximately sixty persons set him alight in front of his home. He was 22-year-old Wellington Sebolai.

"The number of incidents decreased slightly throughout the country with Soweto reporting the most. At four schools the security forces used tear-smoke to disperse illegal gatherings. An eighteen-year-old woman was slightly injured in such an incident.

"Incidents of robbery and stone-throwing were also reported in Soweto. Isolated incidents of a minor nature were reported in the rest of the country."

P.W. Botha Announces Economic Conference for 7 Nov

MB161829 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In Johannesburg, the state president warned those who promote sanctions that they are doing work for the revolutionary groups. Mr Botha called that stupidity which can lead to South Africans being plunged into misery, poverty, and starvation. The state president has announced that he will hold an economic conference on 7 November to develop an economic strategy for South Africa.

[Begin Botha video recording in English] This conference will be convened under the banner of Forward With Confidence. What South Africa needs is businessmen of the stature of the late Noah. He was a man who floated company while the rest of the world was in liquidation. [laughter, applause] I believe in close cooperation between the state and our private sector. I think I proved it over many years. I think we have had success in the cooperation between the state and the private sector in many ways. The government remains committed to establishing and maintaining an investment climate. The haunting specer of nationalization is not of our making. It is a fear instilled by those who are at present bent on the destruction of our economic well-being, by means of ill-considered punitive action against us. They, with their stupid march of folly against our country, are playing into the hands of revolutionary forces [words indistinct] cliques which can only bring misery, poverty, and hunger to many millions should they succeed. But they are not going to succeed because they don't know South Africa. [end video recording]

Restrictions on East Cape Funerals Extended

MB170502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Sept 16, SAPA — A three-month extension of the orders restricting the funerals of unrest victims or people who have apparently died of unnatural causes was announced today by the divisional commissioner of the SA police in the eastern Cape, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler.

The orders, originally issued on August 16 in terms of regulation 7 under the Public Safety Act 3 of 1953 by proclamation R109 of June 12, 1986, will expire at midnight tonight.

The extension of the orders, however, mean that they will again come into effect immediately after midnight tonight and remain in force until December 17, in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria, Cradock and Bathurst.

The orders are for funeral ceremonies, including any memorial service, commemorative service, funeral procession or burial of

any person who has apparently died as a result of unnatural causes.

The Port Elizabeth townships where the orders apply are New Brighton, KwaZakele, Zwide, Walmer, Motherwell, KwaMagxaki and KwaDwesi.

In terms of the orders, no memorial or commemorative service in connection with the funeral of a deceased person who apparently died as a result of unnatural causes shall be held out of doors.

Only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organisation may act as a speaker during any proceedings at any such funeral ceremony.

People attending the funeral shall only travel by vehicle from the place where the memorial or commemorative service has taken place to the place where the deceased is to be buried along a route determined by the divisional commissioner.

No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters shall be displayed or distributed.

No public address system shall be used at or during the funeral ceremony. A particular funeral ceremony shall not be held for more than one deceased person, shall not be attended by more than 200 people, and shall not last longer than four hours.

Radio on Private, Public Sector Economic Cooperation

MB170526 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "A Partnership of Confidence"]

[Text] It is common cause that the South African economy is poised for take-off. All that is needed is a spark to launch the upswing. Given international influences — such as sanctions talk — as well as domestic political influences on the economy, the spark can only be provided if there is a strong partnership of confidence on the future between the public and private sectors.

Many in the top leadership of big business have publicly expressed their confidence in the future of South Africa — although they might differ amongst themselves, and with the government of the day, on the policies that should be adopted in meeting the future. For its part, the government — whilst it must of necessity be mindful of its paramount obligation to carry out the policies for which its electorate has given it a mandate — has moved decisively to counter problem areas arising from those policies. On the internaitonal plane, an energetic campaign, headed by the minister of foreign affairs, is in progress to lessen the impact of sanctions. On the local level, the government is committed to ongoing political change and constitutional reform.

But change and reform depend for their virility on social stability and economic equilibrium — and, indeed, in the recent past social and economic problems have put the brake on political change to a certain extent. Economic growth and social advancement will stimulate meaningful political developments.

In 1979, at the Carlton Conference, and in 1981, at the Good Hope Conference, a partnership between the public and private sectors was forged that saw new ground broken and new understandings formed. This partnership led directly to a dynamic new regional economic development strategy and to the establishment of the small business development corporation that has met with such success. Ongoing discussions and negotiations within the framework of this partnership have led to a number of other major actions, such as the opening of central business districts to all races and labor mobility for all through the scrapping of influx control and the pass laws.

The partnership has been a fruitful one. But its work is by no means over. There is still red tape that needs to be cut and legislation to be placed under the microscope that at present hampers the small man in business, is holding up deregulations and privatization and, generally, is obstructing the evolution of a genuinely free enterprise structure in South Africa.

In 7 weeks time, a third major conference of government and big business is to be held and it is here that the opportunity will present itself for further cooperation in stimulating social and economic progress. The extent to which the partnership between these two sectors can generate socio-economic progress can be decisive in creating the climate for further meaningful progress in the field of political change and constitutional reform.

Commentary Says Sanctions Aim at Creating Unrest

MB160713 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions and Unemployment"]

[Text] The attention of those contemplating stepped up sanctions and embargoes against South Africa, particularly the European foreign ministers meeting in Brussels, has been drawn to the effects their efforts will have on unemployment in South and southern Africa.

Delegations from the steel and coal industries in South Africa were in London last week to meet politicians and other decision-makers while a R250,000 series of newspaper advertisements told the British public of the effect sanctions would have on black South Africans.

The point made by delegates from the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa, SEIFSA, was that international embargoes on South African steel and coal exports would cause the loss of 90,000 jobs and place 500,000 people at grave risk of starvation.

Taking the southern African region as a whole, SEIFSA points out that more than 2 and 1/2 million people living in South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana are directly dependent on 450,000 workers in South Africa's iron, steel, and related industries. Between 70 and 75 percent of these workers are black.

In southern Africa, unemployment means only one thing: starvation. If there is no work there is no money, and if there is no money

there is no food. There is no [word indistinct] or welfare system to provide for the unemployed. Large numbers of unemployed will be forced back to the rural areas. In this, too, they will be faced with a hopeless situation because they will be returning to countryside which has been devastated by years of drought.

In the past so much has been said by so many people about the likely effect of sanctions and embargoes against South Africa that the campaigners for these measures will not be able to plead ignorance one day when they see the tragic results of their efforts. Indeed, it is becoming increasingly clear that the real purpose of the sanctions campaign is to create unemployment in order to bring about civil unrest which will in turn lead to revolution.

Those who are in a position now to prevent this chain of events will ultimately have to bear the responsibility for lack of action on their part.

Major Afrikaans Bank on Effect of Sanctions
MB160508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0126 GMT 16 Sep 86

[By Bill McLean]

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 16, SAPA — There can be no winner if sanctions are imposed on South Africa, says Volkskas, the Republic's major Afrikaans bank.

In a comprehensive review of the whole sanctions scenario in its latest *Volkskas Economic Spotlight*, the bank says the West will not benefit from sanctions, and neither will South Africa or the countries in southern Africa.

The bank starts by looking at the chances of sanctions succeeding, and concludes that success is likely to be limited.

The bulk of South Africa's international trade, it notes, is with countries that up to now have not supported the call for sanctions and, with a world economy battling to find its feet, many countries were understandably reluctant to support the concept.

The importance of South Africa as a reliable supplier of important raw materials should not be over-emphasised, but could not be ignored, said the bank.

"The political power struggle between the East and the West cannot be left out of account, and the West will be left largely to the mercy of the Russians for obtaining important minerals" in the event of sanctions.

In 1985 imports from African countries totalled around R457-million. Most of the imports could be produced in South Africa or were not vital for the country's existence, while a boycott of exports of these goods to South Africa could be extremely detrimental to African countries.

In 1985, exports to African countries totalled about R1578-million, the most important being mineral products, that is, petrol and diesel (R283-million), base metals and products such as iron and steel (R267-million), chemical products (R264-million) and machinery and mechanical equipment, electrical equipment and parts (R190-million).

It was vital for South Africa to preserve these exports and to promote them, and this ought to remain the policy. "Should the rest of Africa, however, decide to boycott the RSA, we wonder what the implications of the import loss or the high cost of alternative imports, if available, will be for these countries."

South Africa was even more important to southern Africa for services. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for neighbouring countries to obtain health, veterinary, transport, communication and other services from alternative suppliers.

In addition, South Africa was estimated to provide employment for about 350,000 foreign labourers, who indirectly supported two million dependents in the sub-continent. And the number of illegal labourers was estimated at 1.2 million.

South Africa's ability to adapt was a key factor. The threat of sanctions had been looming for many years, and certain countermeasures had already been introduced. The strategic stockpiling programme was significant, as well as the oil-from-coal projects and the country's increased capability to manufacture its own weapons.

Private companies and the government had also adopted various measures which could be enlarged on if sanctions were applied.

Volkskas said Western norms, values and possibly even the present positive attitude towards the West might change if sanctions were successful, which would inevitably have serious international political consequences for the West.

Particularly important was South Africa's supply to the West of raw materials and the importance of the sea route around the Cape. "It is in the economic and therefore also political interests of the West that order, stability and goodwill towards them are maintained."

Then there were the costs involved in imposing sanctions. For instance, for sanctions to be effective, it must be ensured that they were not broken. South African harbours would have to be blockaded and its air space patrolled to ensure that no supplies were brought into or left the country.

"It has been calculated that a fleet of 50 to 60 ships and approximately 300 aeroplanes will be needed to carry out this task. A conservative estimate of the costs of such an exercise is R250-million a month."

The bank noted that South Africa owed large sums of money abroad. If South Africa was to stop repaying its debts, and possibly also interest and dividends, the result could have a shock effect on foreign banks and international markets.

"It could jeopardise the stability of the international financial system, particularly if other debtor countries follow in South Africa's footsteps."

International Currency Review, a London publication, had said

More effective production methods simply had to enjoy more attention, and productivity performance must be stepped up.

Technology would have to enjoy special attention. South Africa currently devoted only about 0.74 per cent of its national product to research and development — one of the lowest in the world.

Particular attention would have to be paid to the training of scientists, while the considerable loss of scientists recently owing to emigration must be checked.

The stockpiling of strategic supplies should be considered.

Lastly, said the bank, it was important that the government should adopt a clear policy standpoint.

"The most uncertain situation possible is the present one where South Africa is being boycotted, but only partially," it said.

"Nobody acts decisively — everyone is sitting back and in the process not much is happening.

"Should the government be of the opinion that sanctions are unavoidable, a policy must be adopted which would imply an eventual state of sanctions — with the necessary encouragement. Then entrepreneurs will know that they can start investing with a view to import substitution."

PFP MP Says Sanctions 'Morally Wrong'

MB170512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2258 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 16, SAPA — Punitive sanctions against South Africa have been attacked as "morally wrong" by the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] new MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck.

Addressing the launch of a PFP youth branch here, Mr van Eck said punitive sanctions were totally unselective.

"They punish both the perpetrators and the recipients of apartheid," he said. "It is time that those who are planning and executing the sanctions campaign against South Africa stop punishing South Africa... if someone deserves to be punished then it is the Nationalist government and its supporters, and not South Africa and the people of South Africa.

"There are more and more cases where black South Africans and other opponents of the apartheid system have been the target of these punitive actions.

"An American university recently refused to accept a black traffic policeman from Cape Town because they no longer accept South Africans in their university.

"Surely this is absurd. Why should this man who all his life suffered under apartheid now be the victim of punitive measures aimed at apartheid?"

Mr van Eck said if punitive action was aimed at the ruling National Party and its supporters, it would result in a small minority of the country — two million out of 22 million — being identified and isolated.

"This would have a truly positive effect on our society. I believe that the process of real change in South Africa could be given a real boost," he said.

Foreign Affairs Statement on Swaziland Talks

MB160902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0852 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 16, SAPA — South Africa and Swaziland held bilateral talks in Mbabane yesterday, aimed at cementing relations between the two countries, the Department of Foreign Affairs said today.

The meeting of the RSA/Swaziland intergovernmental liason committee discussed "fruitfully" a "wide-range of important day to day relations between the two states," the department said in a statement released by the Bureau for Information.

"Of particular importance to the committee's aims was a review of the work of sub-committees which had been formed to facilitate cooperation between two states in the many fields of mutual interest," the statement said.

The sub-committees deal with matters including cooperation in agricultural and veterinary projects, transport and manpower.

The "delegations stressed the value of co-operation between the two countries and its positive contribution to progress and prosperity in southern Africa," the statement said.

The discussions were a follow-up to last year's inaugural meeting of the committee, and "served to build further on the foundations of mutuality laid down" at that time, it said.

Mine Strike Ends With Differences Unsettled

MB161418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 16 SAPA — The 600 workers at Gold Fields Zincor mine, who went on strike yesterday over the dismissal of a worker, returned to work last night, a spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said today. He said he went to the mine yesterday and spoke to the miners and the "trouble has been ironed out. Things are back to normal at the mine today. We now face the case of the dismissed worker." He said negotiations to resolve the matter were in progress.

The Anglo American Corporation issued a statement today saying that only 500 workers at the Free State Geduld mine had worked a short shift on Monday. NUM said last night that more than 3500 workers had gone on strike. The company also differed with a NUM statement that the action was taken to demand the firing of a manager who had allegedly gone underground carrying a firearm.

The Anglo American statement said the Monday work stoppage was a continuation of a dispute that began last month, when a mine overseer was accused of taking a firearm underground. The man was suspended, the case was investigated and he was returned to work on Monday, the company said. The NUM spokesman said senior members of the organisation had travelled to the mine today in an attempt to "sort out the problem." A spokesmen for Gold Fields said a statement would be issued later today.

Chris Heunis Interviewed on Political Reforms

MB161004 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Interview with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis by Andre le Roux in Johannesburg on the "Network" program introduced by Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Landman] This year's Parliamentary session was characterized by the abolition of various so-called holy cows of apartheid and the announcement of a countrywide state of emergency. Andre le Roux, of our Parliamentary staff, talks to Minister Chris Heunis on progress in political reform. [passage omitted]

[Le Roux] In the 28 days from 23 May to 25 June this year, the president's declaration of intent of 31 January was put into effect. One could say the paperwork was impressive, but was it really concrete reform? This question arises as a result of already solid demands for real reform, Mr Heunis.

[Heunis] I think the answer to that is really contained in the fact that people judge reform steps according to their own aims and objectives, their own policy directions, and their own expectations. Therefore you would not get agreement on the concept of real reform, but let us analyze the legislative program of the recent session. You will find if you analyze it critically that the legislation basically is concerned with the fundamental rights of people, that is the right to freedom of movement, the right to citizenship, the right to own property, the right to participate in decisionmaking — in other words the total spectrum, as defined internationally or nationally, of fundamental freedom. Therefore we cannot accept the claim that we are not busy with real reform.

[Le Roux] The question whether it is reform bothers me. Let us take influx control. We have abolished influx control when it became clear that is was meaningless to have a law to control influx. Influx had taken place for more than a century. The National Party [NP] could not halt it with its laws. Is this reform or are we justifying the status quo?

[Heunis] Let us analyze this one statement. The whole question of influx control was addressed by the investigation of Dr Riekert into labor. That report of his dates back to the end of the seventies. In other words, the basic motivation for the abolition of influx control flows from determined social demands and norms and therefore it is not just an acknowledgement of a reality, as you say, but it concerns a whole series of other measures. If influx control and its abolition are seen in isolation then your conclusion would be correct. But influx control can only be seen against the background of all the other measures that have been taken in connection with the movement of people, their establishment, their right to property ownership, and their right to work. Seen broadly, I think we have addressed the most important and fundamental aspects of fundamental freedoms.

[Le Roux] Minister, it still remains a restoration of basic rights, of basic human rights. What will we have in its place, what will we build and say: This is reform? You have a national council for example.

[Heunis] When you are treading the path of development, you find that in all countries where people have looked for and succeeded in extending participation in democracy, the same processes were experienced. One could not argue that although influx control dated back to the 19th century its abolition is now cosmetic. It is one small element in the process of developing a community. I think we are just fortunate that our reform has been peaceful so far.

Let us look at the political reform program. You know that for the first time, in South Africa's history, more than one group has been represented in the executive authority of the country. More than one group is represented in the legislative authority of the country. I think that we must also see the steps that we have taken in historical perspective. At the provincial level, other groups were never represented in the executive authority. For the first time in history, all population groups are represented in the executive authority of the provinces. Looking further at legislation in this connection, Parliament has approved legislation which makes a joint executive authority possible between provincial governments and the governments of national states, which is significant in the sense that it recognizes interrelationships even in the various regional governments and areas. On the local government level, the concept of power sharing and the concept of joint responsibility, are accepted. In other words, if you take the totality of steps taken economically, socially, educationally, or politically then the term of office of the present state president is probably the period when most reforms and adjustment were made.

[Le Roux] A last question: The president has mentioned a general election. Can we accept that the NP will take reform, which must include the accommodation of blacks at the highest level, to the voters as an election issue or are we going to fight an election as in 1977 against the Jimmy Carters of this world?

[Heunis] My answer does not imply that I agree with the conclusions reached on the points of difference of the 1977 election, but I think that you will realize that the congress held in Durban was a congress of reform by nature.

[Le Roux] Other perceptions were that it was a consolidation congress.

[Heunis] Yes, that too, seen from a certain quarter and different perspective. Let me say there is nothing wrong in holding a consolidation congress. Most of us need it in our personal and domestic lives. Therefore, it takes place in a party as well. I think it is a good thing. But if you look at the content of motions, especially in politics, then the concept of the acceptance of power

sharing with black communities is an accepted principle of the party and if an election is to be held it would form an element at least of that election. May I just make one observation in conclusion on the concept of real reform [preceding words in English]. You see there are people in this country who describe real reform as the handing over of power to the ANC. If that is the norm against which our reform must be measured then there is no reform, but this government is not prepared to give in to these violent demands which do not include political participation but which ensure political takeover by a small power clique at the cost of the masses.

Chamber of Mines President on Krugerrand Ban

MB170459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2137 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 16, SAPA — The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Peter Gush, said today he was disappointed by the European Economic Community's ban on Krugerrands, but he believed there were other coins to "fill the gap."

Mr Gush told SABC radio news it was not clear how the ban was to be implemented, but that he did not think it would have a serious effect. He said he was very pleased that a ban on South African coal had been postponed.

The chief executive of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr Wim Holtes, said the gradual confidence building up within the business community and the reform process would give more room for manoeuvre in the international market place.

NP Reportedly Split Over Group Areas Act

MB161005 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The National Party seems to be split over the issue of mixed residential areas. The agenda for the Cape congress of the National Party reflects differences of opinion on the Group Areas Act. The congress, which will be held in East London fvom September 29, will discuss residential segregation, unrest, and the economy. But it seems there will be lots of furor over the Group Areas Act. One resolution asks for strict application of the act, while another asks for gray areas. Yet another resolution asks the government to provide more information on further reform, particularly about the envisaged national council.

Government Extends Black ID Deadline 1 Year

MB161517 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] The Department of Internal Affairs has extended the deadline for its project of issuing identity documents to blacks by 1 year until 1 Jaunary 1988. The director of the national population register, Mr (Nico Visser), said in Pretoria that it has been decided to extend the deadline so that the department could reach its target of 13.5 million documents. The department has just issued 1 million documents to blacks, and if the toal applications received daily can be increased to 30,000 it will be possible to end the project at the end of next year. According to Mr (Visser), one of the major problems hampering the success of the project is the citizenship of the Qwa.

Official Says 4 Million May Be Unemployed in 2000

MB170500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2139 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Brakpan, Sept 16, SAPA — About four million South Africans could be unemployed by the year 2000, according to current trends, the deputy minister of population development, Mr Luwellyn Landers, said in Brakpan tonight.

This could cause economic and political disasters, and further unrest and destabilisation, he told the founding meeting of a community development society at the Brakpan City Hall.

At the current economic growth rate of three per cent, only half the 365,000 youths entering the job market annually could be accommodated, he said.

It could therefore be accepted that annually at least 180,000 youths would join the already more than one million unemployed

"If South Africa's (population) growth rate of 2.3 per cent per year continues, the balance between population numbers and available life sustaining resources will be disrupted and this will have serious implications for social and economic life," Mr Landers said.

The stimulation and development of the informal economic sector and "home industries" could open the door to much more job opportunities, he said.

WEEKLY MAIL 12-18 Sep 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB121010 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Sep 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Emergency Detentions**

The government has released the names of 9,337 detainees held under the emergency regulations. These are people held for 30 days or more. They do not include those held for less than 30 days. Independent monitoring groups like the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) and the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] missing persons bureau estimate that at least 4,000 - 5,000 more people have been detained than official figures indicate. The DPSC estimates that 8,000 to 9,000 people are currently being held under the Emergency regulations.

Detentions by Organization

The following is a breakdown of detainees identified by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. Although the list is not

comprehensive, it gives an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the emergency.

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; WC - West Cape; Ntl - Natal; Ofs - Orange Free State; Unk - Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	271	113	105	25	63	128	59	5	769
unionists/ workers	125	42	41	16	19	56	47	44	390
public/ political	279	136	272	30	52	115	50	6	940
clergy/ laymen	27	19	26	7	15	13	1	4	112
media	4	1	8	0	5	0	0	0	18
other/ unknown	659	418	1290	19	800	284	168	57	3795
total	1365	729	1742	197	954	596	325	116	6021

[numbers as published]

Court Applications for Release of Detainees

The latest DPSC report, dealing with detentions up to August 31, lists 25 court applications for the release of 124 detainees held under the emergency regulations. By August 31, 18 of these people had been released. In six of these cases the applications for release were successful. Since August 31 several other applications for the release of detainees have been filed.

Unrest figures

Between September 1984 and April 1986 the cost of damage to property due to "unrest" was R156-million and the total unrest damage was R211-million, according to the director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, Professor Mike Hough. He said a total of 4,435 houses were damaged in this period - including those of 814 policemen. He added that the rent boycotts were costing the government about R30-million a month.

SA Defence Force Figures

The following information was released in parliament by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan:

In 1985 two SADF members objected to acting against funeral-goers if called on to do so. They were withdrawn from the specific service tasks.

Between March 31, 1985 and March 31, 1986 six SADF members were killed and 44 were injured while "performing duty" in the black townships.

SADF troops used in 96 black townships in 1985 totalled 35,372. Temporary bases were set up in five of these townships as of April 18 1986.

He refused to release figures for the number of people who failed to report for military service in July 1985 and January 1986 because "the particulars that were supplied last year were misused by a certain organisation that campaigns for the termination of National Service."

In 1985, 33 official complaints were lodged with the SADF regarding the actions of troops in the townships. Two SADF members were charged and convicted for assault and 72 civil actions were instituted against the SADF for actions committed by its members while serving in the black townships. Thirteen of these alleged incidents involved assaults, 17 involved shootings and one involved rape. By April 24 none of these actions had been finalised.

Last year, 198 coloured and 120 Indian SADF troops were deployed in the black townships.

During 1985, 260 national servicemen attempted suicide and a further 16 committed suicide.

Twenty-one SADF members deserted during 1985. All were caught and convicted.

Two people, both Mozambicans, have been killed by the R6.7 million electrified fence along the Mozambique border, since it was switched on a month ago.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects [passage omitted]

South Africa - A Resource Guide for Study and Action (National Council of Churches, New York); *The Child is not Dead* (Ann Harries, Roger Diski, Alasdair Brown); *Marxism Today* - Vol 31 No 7 July 1986 (Communist Party, London); *Profiting From Apartheid* (LRD Publications London); *UB40 - Rat in the Kitchen* (Cassette, UB40); *Southern Africa - Progress or Disaster* (Basil Davidson) and *A Distant Clap of Thunder - Fortieth Anniversary of the 1946 Mine Strike* (not stated).

Unbanned [passage omitted]

Selected Works of Mao Tse Tung Vol 1 (People's Publishing House, Peking) - unbanned for possession but still banned for distribution.

Prisoner of Conscience

Amos Masondo 33, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] central executive committee member and Soweto Civic Association (SCA) publicity secretary, was detained under the emergency regulations on July 21 and is still being held.

He first became politically involved over 15 years ago and was a founder member of the South African Student Movement (SASM) which organised school students until it was banned in 1977. In 1985, when he was National Organiser of SASM he was detained and convicted the following year for ANC activities. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment on Robben Island. In 1982, shortly after his release, he was employed as an organiser for the General and Allied Workers' Union (GAWU) and was elected to the Soweto Committee of Ten. He played a central role in setting up the SCA and has served on its executive ever since.

He also helped found the Detainees' Support Committee during this period.

Masondo played a central role in the launch of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and has served on the UDF Transvaal general council and several of its committees. In 1983 he helped form the Joint Union Education Project and served as its coordinator. At the time of his latest detention he was GAWU general secretary and a member of the COSATU central executive committee.

Masondo has been detained six times and has spent a total of nearly eight years of his life behind bars for his political activities and beliefs. He was detained for the full nine months of the last emergency.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Deregulation

"The need for the economy to get moving has now become so urgent that at last there seems to be some real concern in the government about the way it has regulated many businesses out of business," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 September. " 'Deregulation' has become the concept of the moment." The editorial says that business leaders are prepared to accept that the formal sector of the economy must be given a chance and that the proliferation of small business enterprises must be promoted energetically, "even in the face of opposition from some shortsighted businessmen who view small businesses and the informal sector as unfair competition." However, "there are dangers in sweeping away all restriction, especially in areas affecting health and public safety. The authorities will have to remain cautious in these areas. But there is no doubt that many other regulations in a chronically over-regulated society are ripe for dumping."

BUSINESS DAY on Unemployment

"Mass unemployment in a country like SA, which lacks any social security safety net, creates conditions so harsh as to persuade many of the victims that any system is better than the adulterated capitalism which now prevails," says *Business Day* in English on 15 September in a page 4 editorial. "Indeed, the unacknowledged purpose of the sanctions campaign is to create unemployment in order to create civil commotion in the hope that it will turn to revolution. The switch of attention from sanctions to unemployment shows how well the strategy is working." *Business Day says that government intereference is "sufficiently* obstructive to prevent the free market from finding its own solutions." *Business Day* believes that "the effective way is to cut taxes while maintaining control of the money supply and holding the national budget in reasonable balance. It is better to rely on markets to allocate capital and to determine prices than to burden the economy with the inefficiencies of regulation."

Coretta King 'Pawn in the Radical Game'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 13 September comments on Coretta Scott King's failure to meet with President Botha and says: "If this is how Mrs King goes about her activities, then we think she is not as even-handed and unbiased as her reputation suggested before she came here." The editorial says that the fact that Coretta King was pressured into not seeing the state president "shows the radicals up as people who have no interest in dialogue and reconciliation." It further says that the attitude of Dr Allan Boesak and Winnie Mandela is "disgraceful," since the one favors "radical change rather than reform" and the other "necklacing and an ANC takeover." "Mrs King has administered a slap in the face to the head of state of this country, and in doing so she has insulted him as well as South Africa." "Mrs King and other would-be do-gooders are pawns in the radical game — and it is time Pretoria let the world know the game will no longer be tolerated."

SOWETAN on Youth Camps

"The government's belated invitation to representatives of various political organisations and the media to inspect the so-called secret camps for black youths, is not good enough," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 15 September. "Sending people who had been detained for political crimes to secret camps is both sinister and disgraceful and no amount of white-wash will remove the odium form the project." *Sowetan* believes that the scheme should have been announced in Parliament so that the population could challenge or debate the issue. "The matter was handled in a most irresponsible manner. The first thing that needs to be addressed with some urgency is the number of children who are sent to jail in South Africa. It is an intolerable act and we are amazed at the casual fashion in which the population has accepted this disgraceful act. The question of the camps shold be challenged in the courts."

NGK Seeks Talks With Tutu

"There is great promise in the proposed discussions between the NED Geref Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church, NGK] and the Archbishop Desmond Tutu," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 12 September. "The fact that such discussions are in prospect at all may go some way towards abating the vituperative campaign of denigration of the Archbishop in the Nationalist-supporting media." Even though the NGK is "strongly opposed no doubt to many of the Archbishop's actions and utterances," the NGK did not "hesitate to offer him a formal message of congratulation, promoting a spirit in which the mutual good faith of this country's religious leaders can be accepted without question. There has also been the invitation to discussions without strings or formal agendas. In a country in which institutional religion remains a powerful social and spiritual force, the prospect of such discussions is heartening. As long as South Africans are still talking to each other across traditional lines of division there is hope for the future."

NP to Move Away From Ideology

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 11 September says in a page 6 editorial that it is hoped that the National Party (NP) of SWA/Namibia, at its congress, "moved away from ideology and turned to practice." The editorial says that attention must be placed on what is necessary to survive in today's world and in the future. "The history of the last 30 years has shown us how models become outdated and are no longer applicable. On the other hand the coexistence in SWA/Namibia over the last 10 years is a step forward." The editorial points out that there are many leaders of the South-West African NP who "move ahead

without hesitation in this dispensation. Now the party needs to get rid of the knee-halters in its policy."

DIE TRANSVALER on Closure of Schools

The page 12 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 11 September says that "the black student leaders and the parents who allow students to be intimidated to boycott classes, and thereby disrupt the teaching system, must realize that they are going to suffer." The announcement by the Department of Education and Training that a number of black schools are to be closed until next year "illustrates the stubbornness with which disruption is pursued and the earnestness with which the authorities treat the issue." The editorial points out that the Department of Education has done all in its power to deal with reasonable complaints and was tolerant in the midst of provocation. "The communities which are involved in these schools about to be closed, cannot say that they were not previously warned that strong measures would be taken in the event of boycotts. They will slowly learn that the surest way to go downhill is through lack of education."

UDF, Sympathizers Blamed for Closure of Schools

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 September comments in a page 10 editorial on the closure of more than 20 black schools in Johannesburg and the eastern Cape. "It is tragic for the students, the teachers involved, the parents, and the authorities," says the editorial. "The National Education Crisis Committee immediately blames the teaching authorities. That is shortsighted and an easy escape. The blame should be placed on the UDF [United Democratic Front] and its sympathizers for the calamity which it has caused in the lives of young people. The state cannot allow the visible disruption of schools."

'Cracks' in Sanctions Campaign

A page 10 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 12 September says: "as the sanctions fever rises and the implementation of stronger measures against South Africa draws near, cracks are beginning to show in the sanctions campaign." The editorial says that the EEC is awaiting the U.S. decision on sanctions as a guideline and in the meanwhile "significant voices are speaking out as to the desirability and the application of sanctions." The editorial refers to the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who suggested that further studies be made before sanctions are implemented. "This emphasizes Mrs Thatcher's earlier warning that sanctions would be doomed unless there is solidarity among the sanctioneers."

SUIDWESTER on Christian 'Struggle'

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Suidwester* in Afrikaans on 12 September says: "The focus of the struggle in South West Africa was accurately identified by NP member Kosie Pretorius at a NP congress in Windhoek. The real struggle is between those who respect Christian values and those who follow other schools of thought where Christ is subordinate." The editorial says that it would be "foolish to ignore true alliances for the sake of short-term political objectives and to seek collaboration from communist-orientated groups."

BEELD on Role of Church

"Democracy cannot continue to exist if it does not have a conscience. That is why the church will play an important role in the community. It is the church which must admonish and encourage when it is necessary," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 12 September. "Unfortunately the political disruption of the Afrikaner has also rendered the church powerless, so that the voice of the church is seldom heard." The editorial says that this places a great responsibility on the government and the security forces to wield their extraordinary powers fairly and reasonably. The editorial refers to the warning by *Die Kerkbode*, official mouthpiece of the NGK, that the authorities should take care that the powers which the state of emergency affords them are not misused. *Beeld* believes that if the church voices its opinions in other important issues, then it will become an important instrument in the creation of a more just South Africa.

BEELD on Black-White Conflict

A second editorial on the same page says: "It suits the rest of the world to reduce the incidents in South Africa to a purely black-white conflict with the blame placed squarely on white shoulders. Thereby the complexity of the problem can comfortably be avoided." The editorial says that "unfortunately it also is convenient for far right-wing and far left-wing political groups in South Africa to only see the problem through black/white spectacles." The voice of reason among white, brown, and black South Africans "must break out of the cocoon of skincolor" if a future is wanted in South Africa.

ZAMBIA

Angola's Dos Santos Comments on Talks With Kaunda

MB160928 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Presidential delegations from Zambia and Angola led by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Jose Eduardo dos Santos met yesterday within the framework of regular consultations between the two Frontline States. The meeting between Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Jose Eduardo dos Santos was held in Mfuwe village in the Luangwa National Park, near the Zambian border with Malawi. Angolan Deputy Minister of External Relations Comrade Venancio de Moura spoke to the media at the end of the meeting:

[Begin Moura recording] The meeting was part of the regular talks between the two countries. These meetings are periodically held in our country and Zambia. This time we came to Zambia. Usually these brief meetings deal with issues related to bilateral cooperation in the economic, political, and diplomatic fields [words indistinct] of the Frontline States which are the targets of imperialism. In fact, the meeting dealt with issues related to the situation on the border and bilateral economic cooperation, and dates have been set for the meeting of the joint commission. The meeting also reaffirmed the importance of the Benguela railroad in the context of the economic development of the region. As you are aware, the Benguela railroad is important not only to the Angolan economy, but also serves other countries in the region, namely Zambia and Zaire. Therefore, the rehabilitation of the Benguela railroad also deserved the attention of the two leaders.

Obviously the political and military situation also deserved the attention of the two presidents. Accordingly, they once again stressed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia as soon as possible, leaving aside extraneous considerations. All these issues are linked to peace and the development of our country, hence thier importance during the meeting. The meeting once again stressed that the main obstacle to our harmonious development in southern Africa is apartheid, a problem which needs an urgent solution. These were, in brief, the issues that were dealt with during the talks. [end recording]

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the following:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] I would like to thank President Kaunda for the warm welcome accorded me and my delegation. [passage omitted] Our struggle has a long history. President Kaunda has not been an observer in this struggle. He has always played an active role in it, and so have the Zambian people, inasmuch as they always gave important support to the MPLA during the armed struggle for national liberation, and because Zambia and Angola, through their vanguard parties, maintain solid relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation.

As was rightly underlined by President Kaunda, our present struggle in Angola is a struggle of the entire African people. It is part of our people's struggle for liberty, justice, and progress. Besides contributing to this struggle, the people of Zambia, under the leadership of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and President Kaunda, have scored a number of victories in various fields, particularly in the economic and social fields. Thus, all the victories that you achieve here in Zambia weaken our common enemy. It is also an expression of active solidarity with the struggle waged by the Angolan people. Equally, all the victories achieved by the Angolan people in their sturggle are an expression of solidarity with the Zambian people and UNIP. As a matter of fact, we think that we belong to the same battlefield, particularly now when the apartheid regime continues to develop all maneuvers to perpetuate its existence. It attacks not only Angola but all countries of our region. It carries out a policy of aggression and destabilization against the peoples of our region. Accordingly, there is a need for us to coordinate efforts and assist each other to confront this common enemy.

It has been our tradition to hold meetings either in Angola or in Zambia, with no need for protocol. We are fighters. President Kaunda is a veteran of the struggle for liberation in Africa. He has a lot of experience. [passage omitted]

We defend justice and we have no doubt that we shall emerge victorious. This is a lesson that we learn from the history of the struggle waged by President Kaunda. Despite all attempts to obstruct Zambia, strangle the struggle of the Zambian people, and create difficulties for President Kaunda, the Zambian revolution continues in full force and the Zambian people continue to follow their path under the leadership of UNIP, and we are certain that the final victory belongs to the Zambian people, the final victory belongs to the Angolan people, and the final victory belongs to Africa in the fight against imperialism. Thank you very much, President Kaunda. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic, speaking in Mfuwe during his meeting with his Zambian counterpart, Kenneth Kaunda. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos was accompanied in his visit to Zambia by Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Deputy Minister of External Relations Comrade Venancio de Moura, Secretary of State for Cooperation Carlos Fernandes, and Angolan Ambassador to Zambia Andre Miranda. Present at the meeting on the Zambian side, among other people, were the Zambian prime minister and the defense minister.

ZIMBABWE

Norwegian Prime Minister Arrives in Harare

MB161249 Harare Domestic Service in Ndebele 1125 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland arrived in Harare today to attend the meeting of the independent world commission on environment and development, which began in Harare yesterday. Mrs Brundtland is the chairwoman of the meeting. She was met at Harare International Airport by Zimbabwe Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe. Other notables attending the meeting are former Tanzanian President Dr Julius Nyerere, and Secretary General of the Commonwealth Sir Shridath Ramphal.